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RICHMOND DAILY WHIG.

TERMS:

Daily Paper, $8 per annum; Semi-Weekly, $5; Weekly, $3, always in Advance. [illegible]

ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

LAW CARDS.

J. D. KERFOOT. T. M. WALLER.
KERFOOT & WALLER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
N. B.—Prompt attention to Collection and Land Claims. References—Samuel M. Garland, Amherst C. H., Va.; John Thompson, Jr., Amherst C. H., Va.; Garland & Christian, Lynchburg, Va.; [illegible]; Judge N. M. Burford, Dallas, Texas; [illegible]

DAVID S. G. CABELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PRACTICES in all the Courts of the counties of Nelson and Amherst. He will attend to any law business entrusted to him in the adjacent counties.
Address, Tye River Warehouse P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

PARKE POINDEXTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Richmond City, Va.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in the City of Richmond, and the counties of Chesterfield, Henrico and Powhatan. Office on the corner of 10th, or Pearl and Main Streets, over the [illegible]

EUSTACE GIBSON,
ATTORNEY at LAW.
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Giles, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery and Pulaski; and will collect and remit promptly all claims placed in his hands.
Post Office, Giles Court House, Va. jy17—

JOHN W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY at LAW.
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of the City of Richmond and County of Henrico. Strict attention will be given to all business. [illegible]

R. C. & B. C. BOULDIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA.
Courts.—Charlotte, Prince Edward, Appomattox, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg. my12—1y

D. B. DOUGLAS, Aylett's, King Wm. F. GREGORY, Jr., Old Church, Hanover.
DOUGLAS & GREGORY
WILL attend all the Courts of King William and Hanover. B. B. DOUGLAS will also attend the Courts of King & Queen and Caroline. fe18—1y

[illegible] ALEX. B. GUIGON.
JOHNSON & GUIGON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RICHMOND, VA.
Practice in all the courts of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. Mr. Johnson will practice in Chesterfield.
Office, Whig Building, on Franklin Street. 1y4

H. L. [illegible] has resumed the practice of LAW in the city of Richmond. [illegible] new building, on 13th, fronting Bank street.

BANKING OFFICE OF WM. H. ISAACS & CO., Corner Main and 14th Streets, Richmond, Va.
IN connection with their Banking business, the undersigned will give prompt and faithful attention to the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the Confederate Government. [illegible]
WM. H. ISAACS & CO.
[illegible]

5000 BOTTLES BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, for sale by E. A. & E. DABNEY, Corner of 7th and Broad streets.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE MILITARY.— I want it distinctly understood that I am manufacturing Brass Letters for military caps at 5 cents per letter. [illegible] Metal Brands of all descriptions, [illegible] Stencils, for marking clothing with indelible ink, cut in the neatest style. [illegible] Brand Cutter, [illegible] next door to the Columbian Hotel, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late P. [illegible], deceased, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, by or before the [illegible] February next.
ADOLPHUS J. RAHM, Executor.

FOR SALE.—From 70 to 80 Servants, in families raised in Western Virginia. For particulars apply to [illegible] DAVIS

FOR RENT.—The Warehouse, in the rear of our store, recently erected by us, for a clothing manufactory. It is admirably adapted for a variety of manufacturing purposes.
KENT, PAINE & CO.

RICHMOND MADE BOWIE KNIVES, at reduced prices. [illegible] of Richmond manufacture. Britannia Tea and Table Spoons, for sale by CLARKSON & CO., No. 106 Main Street.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE—Upper end of the Dock, [illegible] It has been used for Plaster and Corn, and is well adapted for a Tobacco Mill. [illegible] The locality is the best in the city. [illegible] Terms liberal. EDMOND, DAVENPORT & CO.

SOAP.—[illegible] just received by DOVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

SOAP.—Brown Windsor Soap, a lot of Low's genuine English Brown Windsor Soap, just received and for sale by J. P. DUVAL, corner Main and 10th sts.

HOME MADE STARCH—[illegible] for sale by A. B. MOORE, Agent.

COD LIVER OIL.—6 doz. Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil, for sale by J. P. DUVAL, Corner Main and 10th Streets.

1100 GRAY MILITARY OVER SACKS, Lined in the body and throughout the Cape, cut in the regular military style, full and long, with a military button on them. [illegible]
WM. IRA SMITH, 111 Main street.

CANARY SEED, for sale, [illegible] cents per pound, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store, cor. above P. O.

RUM.—[illegible] N. E. Rum, high proof, for sale by ALVEY & LIPSCOMB.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store, 156 Main Street, corner above P. O.

ISINGLASS PLASTER and Benzoic Acid, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store.

BACON.—[illegible] Family Bacon, consisting of Hams, Sides and Shoulders, [illegible] pure Cider Vinegar, on consignment, and for sale by
W. H. PLEASANTS, 15th street.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RICHMOND, 24th, October, 1861.

THE following regulations are prescribed under "An act to provide a mode of authenticating claims for money against the Confederate States not otherwise provided for," approved 30th August, 1861.

I. A statement of the claim or demand, with the date of accrual, must be sworn to by the person having the claim or demand if living; unless he be absent from his residence in the service of the C. S., or a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and then by an agent, or some member of his family; or unless he be under legal disability, and then by his Committee, or Guardian, or some member of his family. And if the person be dead, then the affidavit may be made by his Executor, or Administrator, or any member of his family.

II. The affidavit must state the citizenship of the original claimant, and if made by any other than such original claimant, it must also state why it is so made and the relation of the person making it; as agent, wife, &c. If the original claimant be dead, the affidavit must also state the names and citizenship of the persons interested in the claim or demand, by descent or distribution.

III. The affidavit may be made before a C. S. District Judge, or Commissioner, or Clerk of a C. S. District Court, or before any person authorized by any one of the Confederate States to administer oaths.

IV. The officer before whom the affidavit shall be made, shall administer to the witness or witnesses offered in support of the claim or demand, an oath, to make true answers to the following interrogatories, and to such others as may be proposed in behalf of the claims which shall be propounded in writing or printing, and the officer shall write, or cause to be written, the answers made thereto, and have them signed by the witness making them.

V. The officer shall certify that he is such an officer as these regulations authorize to act in the premises, and that the affidavit and answers were sworn to before him, and shall further state in the certificate, his opinion of the justness of the claim or demand; and if he shall believe it to be unjust, in whole or in part, he shall state his reason therefor, and he may send to this department any affidavit or affidavits, tending to show such unjustness.

VI. The affidavits, the interrogatories and answers thereto, and such documentary evidence as may be offered, and the certificate of the officer before whom the proceeding shall have been had, shall be by him sealed and transmitted to this Department, within thirty days after the examination of the witnesses shall have been concluded.

INTERROGATORIES.

1. Do you know, or did you know the said (name of original claimant)? If yes, state how long, and the place or places of his residence, and the dates thereof, since he was known to you?

2. State whether or not, he was, or is a citizen of the Confederate States, and the facts upon which you base your opinion? If he be dead, state who are entitled by descent or distribution to the claim on demand, and their places of residence.

3. Has he, or if dead, have the persons next by descent or distribution, been friendly or unfriendly to the Confederate States since the 6th of May, 1861? If yes, state every fact and circumstance within your knowledge, of such unfriendly character and the date of its occurrence.

4. State fully all that you know in regard to the origin and amount of the claim or demand, and every thing tending to show its justness or unjustness, in whole or in part.

5. State whether or not you have any claim against the claimant, if living, or against his estate, if he be dead; whether or not you are related to him, by blood or marriage; and whether or not you expect any benefit from the success of the claim or demand.

NOTE.

The foregoing rules are not intended to preclude any other evidence which may be pertinent, or which a party may deem material.

The feminine pronoun or the plural shall, of course, be substituted whenever the facts require it.

RULES IN RELATION TO CLAIMS OF THE LATE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS, AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The late Marshals of the United States having claims for taking the Census, will prefer them under the rules prescribed by the laws of the United States for obtaining their pay; in all cases stating upon oath, whether they have received any pay therefor, and if so, what amount.

Such Marshals will also certify to this Department the amount due to any Assistant for taking the Census, as provided by the law of the United States, and each Assistant Marshal must make an affidavit or furnish other satisfactory evidence, as to the amount, if any, paid to him, and whether the same was in part, or in full, of his claim when paid.

If a certificate of the amount due to any Marshal or Assistant Marshal was given by the Government of the United States it must be filed.

Marshals, District Attorneys, Commissioners or Clerks of District or Circuit Courts of the United States, having claims for salaries or fees against the United States, will state the same, verified, in all cases, by affidavit, and have them submitted to and approved by the judges of the District Courts of the Confederate States in the same manner as they were required to do, by law, prior to first November, 1860. And in all such cases, every Marshal or other officer will be required to state whether he had any money in his hands belonging to the United States when he ceased to act in his said office, and if so, what amount and what disposition has been made of the same.

ja16—d&w1m THO'S BRAGG, Attorney General.

WANTED.
10,000 BOTTLES, immediately. A good price will be paid. SAMPSON JONES, Ag't. Corner Main and [illegible]

MILITARY.—[illegible] are manufacturing Brass prized letters, Cross [illegible] Cross cannons, &c., for Military Caps, and wish to call the attention of the military to the fact.
Orders promptly attended to.
All letters of inquiry must contain stamp to pay return postage. Brands of all sizes and designs made to order. Also, small stencils for marking clothing made to order. LEWIS & KAYTON, Brand Cutters, 13th between Main and Cary streets.
Address, by mail, Lewis & Kayton, Box 995, Richmond, Va.

WHISKY.—100 bbls Whisky, of Virginia Mountain, from one to twelve years old, the largest and finest stock in this city to select from, for sale by WM. WALLACE SONS, Corner of Pearl and Cary Streets. de16

CONCENTRATED LYE.—5 cases on hand, for sale by DOVE & CO.

PRIME NEW RICE.—Receiving and for sale by BACON & BASKERVILL. ja17

FOR SALE.
BANK STERLING EXCHANGE, in bills of £500. Confederate States and Virginia State Bonds.
WANTED.
Richmond City Stock. Gold and Silver.
ja16 R. H. MAURY & CO.

WINES.—I have still in store very fine Sherries and Madeiras, most of them bought from three to five years ago; very superior Port, bottled in Oporto. Also, a few casks of old Brandies and several cases of very rare Hock Wines, and Chat. Yquem, all of which I offer at reasonable prices. O. GRANZ, No. 2 Exchange Block. oc19

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES.—50 baskets Heidsick Champaign Wine; 50 baskets Mumm's Verzenay ditto; 9 half pipes Old Hennessey Brandy; 50 cases Baker's Bitters; 50 cases Claret Wine, for sale by WM. WALLACE SONS, Corner Pearl and Cary Streets. de16

HAVANA CIGARS.—A lot very nice, for sale by DOVE & CO. Druggists.

COPPER.—The undersigned, agents of the Union Consolidated Copper Mine, of Tennessee, have just received a supply of pure Ingot Copper, which they offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
de31 BACON & BASKERVILL.

25 BBLS. PURE CIDER VINEGAR in Store and for sale, by W. H. PLEASANTS. oc29

PIPES.—Brier Rt. Pipes, a large and beautiful lot, for sale by DOVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists. de16

ENVELOPES AND PAPER.—200,000 Envelopes, 200 Reams Ruled Paper, just received by A. MORRIS, 97 Main Street. se21

FRENCH BRANDY.—A pure article for sale by W. PETERSON & CO., Druggists. oc16

BANK NOTE PAPER.—J. W. RANDOLPH has for sale 10,000 Sheets of Bank Note or Bond Paper. Price $15 per 1000 sheets. ja21

SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.
MY assortment of HATS and CAPS for the Spring trade is now complete, embracing all the new styles and colors of Soft Hats, also, Moleskin, Silk and Cassimere Hats, and a great variety of new style of Caps, Leghorn and Straw Hats in great variety.— Also, a general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c., &c., all or any of which will be sold on as good terms as at any other establishment in the city. I most respectfully invite a call from purchasers.
JOHN THOMPSON, SR., No. 1 Ballard House.
mh25

PEAS.—500 bus. Black Eyed Peas, in store, and for sale by WM. H. PLEASANTS.

A LARGE assortment of superior Paint Brushes, Dusters and Whitewash Brushes, for sale by WM. PATTLER & CO.

COMBS.—Dressing, Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs, an elegant assortment, for sale by DOVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists. de16

CASTOR OIL.—Just received, one cask East India Castor Oil, for sale by W. PETERSON & CO., 165 Main st. de16

GUM ARABIC.—30 bales Gum Arabic 300 to 400 lbs each, for sale by DOVE & CO. de16

CAYENNE PEPPER, Powdered Cayenne Pepper, Ground Black Pepper, of the best quality, for sale at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store, 156 Main street, cor. above P. O. ja16

A SMALL LOT OF LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
1 bbl Linseed Oil
1 do Alcohol
On consignment and for sale by W. H. PLEASANTS, 15th street.
ja14

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—15 Dozen just received and for sale by [ja17] DOVE & Co., Druggists.

WANTED.
BONDS of the Confederate States Produce Loan. Wanted by BACON & BASKERVILL.

RICHARDSON'S VIRGINIA AND N. C. ALMANAC, for 1862, published and for sale at $5 per gross, or $1 per dozen. A. MORRIS, Publisher and Bookseller. ja21

HOTZE'S SWISS LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, for making Boots and Shoes soft and durable, and water-proof, for sale by J. P. DUVAL, corner of Main and 10th streets. ja22

CHEAP READING.—J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main street, has several thousand volumes of new and second-hand BOOKS in nearly all departments of Literature, which are offered at half price. $12 worth of readable volumes will be sent (when forwarded by express, or railroad, the freight will be 50c. or $1 more,) for $5. ja21

NOTICE.
IN consequence of our having to pay cash for materials used in our business, we are compelled to adopted the cash system in its prosecution; and orders for Plows, Castings, &c., must be accompanied with the money, to ensure their execution.
de31 GEO. WATT & CO.

NOTICE.—From this date our sales will be for cash exclusively, until further notice.
ja11 DOVE & CO.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
O. W. SPICER & CO., Proprietors.
[illegible], Superintendent.
[illegible], Clerks.
O. W. SPICER, N. W. HARRIS.

SECESSION CLUB ROOMS.
147, MAIN STREET, OVER ADIE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE.
THIS ROOM, now open to visitors, will constantly keep at the disposal of customers, the best Wines and Liquors in the country, and the wants of the market will always be secured and found there for offering to customers. Private parties can always be accommodated with private Dining Rooms. ja21—1m

R. H. DIBRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SHOCKOE SLIP, RICHMOND, VA.
OFFERS his services to the public, for the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Flour. ja28—1m

MACHINERY OIL.
WE are manufacturing from Peanuts a superior quality of lubricating Oil. It is now well adapted for burning. Will be sold in quantities to suit. T. U. & R. O. WORTH, Wilmington. [illegible]

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON CO., VA.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will begin the 9th of January next.
Board can be had at $10 per month, at the Boarding Hall, at $15 per month, in private families.
Those expecting to attend are requested to notify the undersigned immediately. Our other charges are:
Tuition, for 5 months ... $15 to $[illegible]
Fuel and charge for Janitor ... [illegible]
Contingent Fee ... [illegible]
All payable in advance.
Other information can be had by addressing
E. E. WILEY, Pres't, Emory P. O., Va.
no10—1l5 Feb

MR. LEFEBVRE'S SCHOOL,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THIS Institution will be opened again on the 1st day of October, 1861, for the reception both of Boarders and Day Scholars. For particulars, apply to HUBERT P. LEFEBVRE.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership of WATKINS & FICKLEN expires this day by limitation. Either of the partners may use the name of the firm in liquidation. Our books and accounts will be found in our office, on the second floor of our late store house 129 Main Street, where all persons indebted to us will please call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against us will present them there for settlement.
J. R. WATKINS. JAS. B. FICKLEN.
Richmond, January 1st, 1862.

PHILIP RAHM,
EAGLE MACHINE WORKS,
Cary, between 14th and 15th Streets, RICHMOND, VA.
MANUFACTURER OF
Portable & Stationary STEAM ENGINES of any required power, either Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder Boilers;
SUGAR MILLS, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, IRONS FOR VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, [illegible]
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
and all kinds of
CASTINGS IN IRON and BRASS.
The subscriber was awarded by the U. S. Agricultural Society, held in Richmond, Va., October, 1858, the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR for the best Portable Steam Engine for Farm use.
He refers, by permission, to Governor Henry A. Wise, Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, Dunlop, Moncure & Co., and Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.
In pursuance of the will of Philip Rahm, dec'd, the foregoing business will be carried on as formerly, under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Rahm, and all orders will be faithfully and promptly executed. ADOLPHUS J. RAHM, Ex'r.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership of VAN LEW, TAYLOR & CO., is this day dissolved.
Having purchased the interest of G. M. Pleasants, the survivor partner, JOHN N. VAN LEW will hereafter conduct the business in his own name. All persons indebted to the old concern will please call and settle with the undersigned.
JOHN N. VAN LEW.
Richmond, January 1st, 1862.

GLUE.—[illegible] bbls of Glue suitable for Printers and Cabinet Makers, for sale at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store. [illegible]

THE firm of Womble & Claiborne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JNO. E. WOMBLE. JNO. H. CLAIBORNE.
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1862.
A CARD.
The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the stand recently occupied by Womble & Claiborne, No. 11 Pearl st. JNO. E. WOMBLE.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others.—Having Baker's Premium Bitters [illegible], Messrs. Meade & Baker's, Druggists, corner above the Post Office, and at R. W. Powers' New Drug Store, corner Main and St. Charles sts. [illegible] Laboratory, on Venable Street, Union Hill.
E. BAKER, Proprietor.

DRESS FOR THE ARMY.—Just published, Uniform and Dress of the Army. It is a large volume containing 15 plates, with explanations. Price $4 by mail, post-paid. For sale at wholesale and retail by J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main street.

C. S. ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY.—J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main Street, will publish, on the 15th of January, by authority of the Secretary of War, under the supervision of an officer of the Adjutant General's office, the first part (which contains all the matter in the Quarter-Master's and Pay Department inclusive,) of the C. S. Army Regulations. Price $1.50 by mail, post-paid. The whole work complete, will be ready in February, and sold at the same price bound. ja10

LAND FOR SALE.
THE proprietor offers for sale, one thousand or twelve hundred acres of fine Cane and Cotton Land, as well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton, as any land in the State of Mississippi. This land is situated on the Sunflower River, [illegible] Sunflower County, [illegible] affording a fine steamboat navigation to the River. Upon this land is standing five years old [illegible]
Terms one third cash; the balance in two annual instalments. [illegible] taken in negro property if desired.
Address, E. K. RANDLE, Vicksburg, Miss.
His landing Yazoo River, care of [illegible]

ELEGANT NEW GOODS.—T. R. PRICE & CO. have just received Elegant Black and Colored ground Stella Shawls (extra fine); Rich [illegible]; Rich Irish Poplins, Rich Dark Plaid Silks, and [illegible]; Velvet and Silk Robes; New Embroideries, Black Bombazines, Black Shawls, Diapers, Blankets, Ottomans, &c., &c. All of which will be sold as low as possible, at old prices.
THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.

NOTICE!
I WISH to employ TWENTY-FIVE BLACKSMITHS and TWENTY-FIVE WHEELWRIGHTS, to work for the Army of the Potomac at or near Manassas Junction. Liberal wages paid for good workmen. ALFRED M. BARBOUR, Chief Quartermaster Potomac District.
Centreville, Jan. 1862.

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Virginia State Bonds, registered; Virginia Coupon Bonds; Tennessee Coupon Bonds; North Carolina Coupon Bonds; Confederate States Bonds and registered Stock, for sale at market rates.
WANTED—Gold and Silver Coin. R. H. MAURY & CO.

REMOVAL.
HUNT & JAMES have removed from the Corner of Virginia and Cary Street two doors above, to the house recently occupied by Messrs. Jackson, Trueheart & Vaughan. [illegible]

CAP AND LETTER WRITING PAPER.—Just received and for sale:
[illegible] Reams Ruled Cap Paper at from $10 to $12 per Ream; [illegible] Reams Letter Paper, [illegible]; 100 Reams Manilla Wrapping Paper; 500 lbs Hemp Twine—large and small.
Also: Fine Ivory Combs, India Rubber Long Combs, Wood Pocket Combs, [illegible] Steel Pens, Cedar Pencils, [illegible]
An Extensive Stock of Cap, Demy and Medium Record Books also Account Books in great variety. A. MORRIS, Bookseller.

EXTRACT:
ADJUTANT AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 27th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 21.

VIII. Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE DEAS, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, and will take charge of the general recruiting service of the army. All communications pertaining to the recruiting service will be marked on the upper right hand side of the envelope which covers them, "Recruiting Service."

By command of the Secretary of War.
JNO. WITHERS, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

500 LBS CONCENTRATED POTASH, or making Soap, in 1lb, 6lbs, and 10lbs cans. Just received and for sale by DOVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

WANTED.—Two or three IRON SAFES, new or second hand. Also, Machine Bolting. We have a large lot of Shoe Thread for sale. KNOWLES & WALFORD, 150 Main Street.

FOR SALE.—2 bbls. Prime Linseed Oil. HUNT & JAMES.

MUSTARD.—10 dozen, in tins, for sale by DOVE & CO., Druggists.

BURROWS' RELIABLE MEDICINE, just received and for sale by J. P. DUVAL, corner of Main and 10th sts.

RICHMOND WHIG.

From the Blackwood Magazine for December.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BOTH SIDES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

If there be one characteristic which, more than another, distinguishes the intelligent portion of the British public, it is the desire to draw its own conclusions. It loves to be furnished with full and constant information of current events, but is suspicious of such accounts as bear the evident impress of partisanship. There is probably no newspaper writer whose letters have become so popular and so generally read as Mr. Russell's; and, if we mistake not, they owe their popularity as much to the spirit of close criticism which pervades them, as to the remarkable powers of graphic description for which their author is famous. His exposure of pretentions and fallacies alike in his letters from the South at the onset, and in those from the North during the progress of the war of Secession, have rendered him unpopular with both parties engaged, but have gained for his statements a degree of reliance; while the strong Northern bias of the Times' New York correspondent deprives his reputations of that effect which their abilities would deserve.

It may be observed in passing, that in no respect is the contrast more strongly marked between English and "American" manners than in the different style and tone of the newspaper press of the respective countries. For, however eagerly educated and refined persons on the other side of the Atlantic may disclaim the tone of their Press as a true indication of public opinion, the record of events would not be uniformly garbled and inflated did simplicity and accuracy suit the appetites of those for whom the journalists cater. They read contentedly every day accounts of victories and successes gained by the Northern forces, by which it is hardly conceivable that they can be misled. On the other hand, among us at present the complaint is common that we are excluded from all reliable intelligence of the position and prospects of the "rebels;" and we cannot help rejecting the marvelous tales, derived from Northern sources, of hard won victories against heavy odds, and of the daily slaughter of the enemy in hand-to-hand conflicts which never lead to any appreciable results.

Under these circumstances, a statement, comparative of both sides of the position, and derived from recent personal observation, which the facilities afforded by the military commanders enabled the writer to make, may not be unacceptable to our readers, at a time when the impressions of writers in magazines and newspapers on the subject of the American war, all along uncertain and fluctuating, appear to be affected by recent accounts of the imposing preparations of the North. The disparity of the resources of the contending communities appears to be assumed, and a deduction is made that, as the *Times* not long since said, "the tide may be too strong even for the obstinacy of the Southern race to resist."

It is not indeed surprising, if as the correspondent of the *Times* has owned, Englishmen at Washington and New York be led insensibly, by the boastful language of the newspapers and of public men, almost to a conviction of the strength of the community amongst which they are living. Every one must be conscious of having received such impressions under similar circumstances.— But it is surprising to find existing a gross misapprehension, on the part of those who might be presumed to be well informed, of the distribution and numbers as well as the condition of the Confederate forces.— From the blindness with which, in the few engagements of the war, Federal generals have fallen into well-laid traps, and, if their despatches can be believed, have uniformly found themselves confronted by superior numbers, when the disparity of force between their army and that opposed to them is their daily boast and demonstration,—it is impossible to doubt but the Federals are much worse served in respect of information than the Confederates, and that the latter [illegible] more reliable than the state[illegible] spies. If, then, the want of intel[illegible] familiar to them exposes them to [illegible] defeat, how much greater must be the ignorance of the general public, dependent for Southern news on what filters through these clouded sources. It may be useful to present to our readers some facts as to the position and strength of the Southern Confederacy which, though they may be at variance with received notions, we give either from personal observation, or on the authority of those we consider most trustworthy; and our facts are at least, we hope, untinged by what is called in America "sectional" spirit. We must, however, premise, that while we endeavour to give a correct statement of facts, we abstain altogether from prophecy. He would be a bold speculator who risked an opinion upon the result of a war of conquest, dependent for its prosecution upon the resolution of a most versatile people, and upon the achievements of armies as yet newly organized, which are operating over a vast area, and for the most part in a country so wooded and impassable, except by [illegible] roads, as to be unsuited to extended military movements.

With regard, in the first place, to the main Federal army of the Potomac, there can be no doubt that, for its size, it is one of the best equipped which any nation has set on foot. Its transport is superb, its artillery numerous, well appointed, and of the best description;* the *physique* of its men unsurpassed. It is, moreover, at the disposal of a Government virtually drawing at will upon the accumulated capital and the entire credit of the nation. For practical purposes, the President and his ministers are all-powerful. Such as the army is, and in so far as they can depend upon its good conduct, it is at their absolute disposal; and upon the use they are able to make of it depends the solution of the great question at issue. We have enumerated, as belonging to it elements most valuable to its efficiency, and highly creditable to those who have employed so judiciously the resources at their command. We shall presently refer to its value in respect of certain military qualities, which neither the most competent war minister nor the most overflowing treasury can so quickly infuse into its character.

But before doing so, we cannot leave unnoticed the action of causes of weakness to the North, of which the effects, though not yet fully experienced, can hardly be averted but by some signal military success.

1. The strife of parties in the North is reviving. Republicans and Democrats are charging each other with culpability in the origin of the war, and differ widely as to its objects and limits. The former, avowedly or secretly, desire the subjugation, or at least the permanent restraint, of the Slave States; the latter, that the war shall be prosecuted only so long as may be necessary to induce the seceded States to accept terms of compromise; and they would gladly give terms vastly more favourable to the South than those proposed by Mr. Crittenden with their consent, but contemptuously refused by Mr. Lincoln.†

It may not be unworthy of remark that, in the election of the State Legislatures now going on, the results, so far as they are known, indicate a great gain to the Democrats, even in the New England States; and though Congress itself will not be actually affected thereby, we may fairly anticipate the growth of a feeling averse to the prolongation of a conflict inevitably crippling to the whole community.

2. The unpopularity of some of the leading Ministers is extreme with the moneyed men of the North, on whose support so much depends. In spite of the destruction of the liberty of the press, in which the constituted authorities and the mob have vied with each other,‡ and the establishment of the "American Bastile,"§ a very general feeling seems to be making itself apparent, that great changes in the construction of the Cabinet are necessary, and will be forced upon the President.

3. The immense advances made by the banks of New York have bound up the fortunes of their proprietary in the war, but do not, as has been supposed, prove the confidence of their heads in its success. It is commonly believed, and was understood by the parties concerned, that had the banks not afforded to the Government the supplies necessary for the prosecution of the war, the Treasury would, on its part, have opened a war loan to the public on terms which would have diverted from the banks the investments essential to their stability; while an appropriation of their bullion for the necessities of the Union would hardly have been a difficulty to the Government which has found the United States' constitution so elastic, and would certainly not have been cavilled at by the despotic majority. The bank directors probably thought that, as far as they were concerned, of two great dangers, the chances of war were, on the whole, the lesser and more remote.

4. But plainly impending are the consequences of the present system. The safeguards ordained by the authors of the constitution have long been withdrawn. Federal Republicanism has become Democratic Absolutism, which has borne its natural fruits—the extinction of personal liberty, a fettered press, a reckless expenditure. An inconvertible currency cannot be remote; and meanwhile the proved and alleged dishonesty of the departments produce general distrust, which goes the length of a belief that some members of the Government would plunge the country into foreign war from personal and selfish considerations. Worst of all, the widespread distress which must attend upon the collapse of all foreign trade, if we except the export of corn from the West—the stagnation of manufactures, except such as serve the devouring jaws of war—the rapid absorption by the war of capital withdrawn from investments—the additional liability of the North, in the event of Southern independence being maintained, for those portions of the war debt which the Government pretend to allocate to the seceded States,—must give the governing, because the most numerous class, a motive terribly forcible for pressing on their delegates financial measures the most unscrupulous and most ruinous to their country.

Such are some of the elements of early difficulty which beset America; but for the present the question is one of war, and we proceed to consider how far the new Confederacy may be expected to maintain its position as a *de facto* Government, against the great armaments of the Federal *Government*. The Government has drawn without stint upon the national resources, and the newspapers are never tired of declaring that the country possesses a 'magnificent and overwhelming army,' the onset of which we continue to await.

But we must not, like the Americans, in their sanguine anticipations, forget that of the rank and file of this grand army the chief part is little more experienced than it was at the battle of the 21st of July—that its officers are taken from the same class as they were on that day, and elected in the same manner—and that of all the causes to which the rout of Manassas has been attributed none is better proved than the incapacity of the regimental officers. The unfitness of the great mass of the general officers for their position is a necessity. Moreover, a large and we believe the most trustworthy part of the Federal army is composed of foreigners; and although the Germans are valuable for their aptitude for drill, and the Irish for their courage, their services cannot be the offspring of a patriotic spirit, which might compensate for a defective discipline. They are just such troops as high pay will attract to any service in the world; but the time essential to their military education has been wanting. Of the soldiers who can properly be called Americans, we believe that many joined their regiments from a belief that Washington was threatened with capture, and their native States with invasion. It is curious that in the North, by many, the awakening of the military spirit is ascribed to the ill judged speech of Mr. Walker, then Confederate Secretary of War, who promised to the seceding States that "their banner should wave over the Capitol;" while in the South, men who formerly, and up to a late date, were stout Unionist, declare that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation in which he called for a war upon the South, alone alienated their loyalty. It is much to be doubted whether many of the American born soldiers calculated on or desire the invasion of the Southern States.

It is evident too, that, though the confidence expressed by the N[illegible] newspap[illegible] is unabated, it [illegible] is hardly shared by the [illegible] within their lines [illegible] force, or for a [illegible] Their measures [illegible] rather calculated for de[illegible] eager and imposing army. Every [illegible] by powerful batteries and breastworks—every hillock crowned with a redoubt—every mile to which the retreating enemy encourages the advance of their outposts is marked by fresh fieldworks of the strongest description.

The Northern army may probably consist, according to the most circumstantial statements, of 300,000 men, for the larger estimates evidently include, among those raised by the various States, the "three months'" men, afterwards disbanded. Frequent complaints reach us as to the slackness of the recruiting in New York and other eastern States. Many of the 360,000 must be as yet very little drilled, and few have seen four months service. There must be also a considerable daily diminution by casualties. A gentleman who professed to be well informed, but who was himself bound by no official reserve, stated that he had an exact account of the arrival of troops at Washington from the date of the battle of Manassas to the middle of October, and that their number did not exceed 60,000. It is likely, therefore, that Mr. Russell's recent estimate of the "Army of the Potomac," at 100,000, is not much below the mark, including probably about 150 pieces of artillery. Yet, if the Federal General has such a force at his command on the line of the Potomac, we should fall into a grave mistake were we to conclude from experience of European or any other regular troops that he is in a position to advance far into a difficult and hostile country, held by a wary and resolute enemy.

We have seen it assumed by the *Times* in one of its speculative moments, that "without sending a man from the army destined to protect Washington and to advance into Virginia, the Federal Government can direct expeditions upon other points which they may judge assailable." It is true that as they have just done, the Government can, with the command of the sea, direct expeditions to any point, and that they have in other quarters large forces in the field; but besides having to leave some 30,000 men to maintain the quasi-Venetian occupation of Maryland, it must be remembered that their forces have failed to gain a single success (in the European sense,) if we except the capture of Cape Hatteras under the guns of men-of-war, and from thence they have failed to advance; that they have sustained several serious defeats, one of which resulted in a three months suspension of hostilities at the most important point; that they helplessly see the navigation of the Potomac closed; that from Kentucky the most sanguine *bulletin* announces that "Louisville may now be considered safe;" that in Missouri, Fremont was unable to prevent the capture of a town, important because held by a competent garrison, and containing large stores of arms, ammunition, and treasure; and that since he took the field he has been unable to prevent the junction of Price and McCulloch. It may indeed happen that Kentucky and Missouri will be lost to the North. And if the statements of the generals, who almost uniformly report that they have been opposed by vastly superior forces, is to be relied on, the conclusion is irresistible that either the numbers of the Northern army are grossly exaggerated, or that its generals are woefully inferior to their enemy in the important art of bringing their troops to the points at which they are required.

The conditions of the contest will appear still more altered if the state of the South be understood. That its army is inferior to that of the North in equipment, in military material, in the command of European supplies has been correctly assumed. It is not uniformly clad; its train is less regular and splendid; its field artillery probably less numerous; and the supply of rifled ordnance and gunpowder must necessarily be difficult.

But the spirit which has created the army and maintained hitherto the Southern Confederacy, has also found means to supply many of its wants. Formerly neglectful of manufactures, even of the simplest kind, the blockade has called forth many which were before hardly known in the South. At Nashville a factory has been established, from which half a million of copper caps are turned out daily. The Navy Yard at Norfolk furnished numerous heavy guns, which are supplemented by factories at Richmond and elsewhere. It is worthy of note that the Federal officers failed to destroy the valuable machinery at Norfolk before they retreated, though they dealt fire and destruction upon the wooden sheds. The arms found in the Federal arsenals, or purchased by the several States, amounted, by the report of the Secretary of War in July, to 700,000 stand; since which large quantities of the superior kinds of rifles have been introduced through Kentucky, or by running the blockade. The Bermuda alone, which arrived at Savannah about the end of September, brought, among other valuable stores, 20,000 rifles. And it must be remembered that in the South almost every man was possessed of arms, generally of a rifle—that skill as a marksman was highly esteemed—and that in a war *wherein bayonets are never crossed*, and a "battle" is a volley in the bush, such arms cannot be ignored in the enumeration of the national armament.

The New York papers credit the South with nearly 300,000 men in arms. Mr. Yancey said, the other day, it had raised 250,000. American numbers seem fated to be vague, but in July last the report of the Confederate Secretary of War, already quoted, reported "190 regiments and 32 battalions" (the latter probably artillery) as having been accepted into the service, which implied that they were complete; so that, subject to the casualties of war, at least 200,000 of their troops have had the advantage of service since that time. The battle of Manassas took place on the 21st of July; and while a large portion of the Federal army was disbanded after that date, and of course but slowly replaced, the Confederate troops who fought there and at "Big Bethel" as raw recruits have been constantly drilled, have been performing all the duties of an army before the enemy, and are still animated by the memories of those victories. How raw some of them were at Manassas may be imagined from the fact that one battery which was hotly engaged, and is said to have done good service, had never before fired ball, and that one battalion (of Louisiana) stood its ground for hours against repeated attacks, though it had only been a few days organised.

Further, the Southern force is possessed of elements of strength which might compensate for greater numerical disparity. It is commanded beyond all question by the most talented officers of the late United States army. Few without actual military experience hold the command even of brigades,—and very young "West Point officers" hold considerable commands which, but for the jealousy of the Southern public of civilian commanders, might have been given, as in the North, to influencial politicians. While General M'Clellan himself, great as his abilities are admitted to be, never held a command, and had, before the separation of the States, retired to a civil appointment, at least twenty of the Confederate generals were brigadier or field officers of the late United States army, and eight or ten others commanded brigades in the Mexican war. Hitherto their tactics have barely been chargeable with a blunder, while in many instances their plans have been eminently well laid and successful.

Nothing is more conspicuous than the confidence displayed by the army in its generals. When every soldier is something of a politician, seems to understand the features of the Southern case, and to be acquainted with the geography and the objects of the campaign, it is remarkable to find a universal belief in the prudence and foresight of the commanders. In all the great commands on the Potomac, where are Johnson as commander-in-chief, Beauregard* and Smith at the head of *corps de armee* under him—in Kentucky, where are another Johnston, Buckner, and in another quarter Zollicoffer—at Norfolk, where is Huger—at Yorktown, where is M'Gruder—in Missouri, where Price and M'Culloch, such a feeling is constantly expressed; and this confidence appears to be mutual, the generals relying on their men. There seems among the superiors to be an assurance, resting upon preparations completed, on troops willing, orderly, and improving—on past successes and on what is believed to be a patriotic cause. The army itself, to be understood, must be seen and inspected.— Roughly, irregularly, often quaintly clothed, not unlike a certain British army whose clothing was a little long delayed, but with something like a soldierly appearance —with bright and generally well carried arms, alert on duty, very rapid on the march—they do not look like men to be readily subdued. The cavalry consists of men accustomed to constant horsemanship; they generally bring their own horses into the service, and their aptitude is proved by the rapidity and accuracy of the movements of strong squadrons quite lately formed.— Even Northerners admit the superior discipline of the Confederates, as shown in respecting the property near which they are quartered. We ourselves saw how the country in the neighborhood of their camps bore no marks of spoliation; and in some instances, we are sorry to say [illegible], when it fell into the hands of the other [illegible] the most wanton and cruel destruction ensued.

The [illegible] certainly in Virginia and, we believe, everywhere [illegible] plentifully fed; the difficulties of provisioning reported by Northern papers [illegible] visionary. Two [illegible] for two years; and [illegible] had occupied the same district for four months, [illegible] destined for its supply were driven into [illegible] no great distance. The harvest has been sent to [illegible] the price of [illegible] islands are often so numerous as to exceed the power of the railways to convey them.

Inaction is the *bete noir* of the Confederate soldier, who has come very often from the far south and west with the idea of an early conflict with the invader. He welcomes the comparative excitement of the three days' outpost duty, performed in turn by regiments detailed one from each of a certain number of brigades, and petitions are often made to have the period extended.— Their inaction has caused much sickness, chiefly measles, which attacked especially men accustomed to wholesome country life—the *mauvais sujets* of New Orleans being the healthiest. These attacks usually left the convalescent weak, and predisposed to low and sometimes typhoid fevers. During the early autumn the Confederate hospitals were crowded; but now the epidemics have ceased, and every report of an expected engagement brings hundreds of convalescents to the front. As the probability of renewed fighting becomes greater, even the sick go reluctantly to the rear by the railway.

The moveability of the army deserves notice. Each brigade can strike its camp and pack its baggage on its carts in twenty minutes; change of camp by some of the brigades is often made—so that, concealed by the partially-cleared forest, its enemy knows not from day to day how far its flanks extend. Though less numerous probably than the Federal army opposed to it, the Confederate commanders, as we have already remarked, have the faculty of directing certainly a sufficient, or, as the Federals say, a superior force to every point attacked.

But the most interesting feature in this army is its composition. In the first place, it is composed almost entirely of Americans. In its ranks, as subalterns and even as privates, are to be found many men of wealth and good social position serving from a sense of the necessity for united national exertion, and cheerfully performing every duty. A rough-looking sentry, or an orderly with an officer's horse, often proves to be a man with land and property of his own, whom you might have met a few months since in the ball-room or opera.

There are many companies, troops, and batteries, in whose ranks stand the men at whose expense they have been formed, and horsed, and armed—free gifts to the State—men of great wealth, whose life has been of ease, accepting the lowest posts in the service of their State. Mothers sending every son whose age enables him to bear arms to the war, without regret or a pang—whole families side by side. A mother at Richmond, whose son had gone west for employment, had never ceased to lament his absence; but when the war broke out, and he returned to enlist in the Virginia Contingent, she saw him go without a tear. Almost every one has a son at least, or a brother in the army, but one does not hear of anxieties or fears: it is, "if the enemy beat them we must go too." There was a battery covering the railway bridge at Munfordsville, Kentucky, in which the captain is the poorest man, and many of the cannoniers wealthy planters. They have mounted their battery with eight rifled guns, horsed it, and serve without cost to the State. Similar is the origin of the "Washington" battalion (four batteries) of artillery, forming part of the "Army of the Potomac." So W——— of New Orleans raised one in which he serves as a private. Maj. P——— of Louisiana raised a company at his own expense, and is major in the regiment into which it was mustered. He owns six plantations, and near 1000 negroes, and leave them all. These are not thought extraordinary instances here. Men subscribe 10,000, 20,000, 30,000 dollars to the State loan. General C——— of the Confederate Army, reputed to be worth $2,500,000, and to possess 1500 slaves, has handed over his whole income to the service of the Confederacy, retaining but a modest subsistence for himself. And it must be remembered that in case of the conquest of the South, not only is the loan worthless, but the South are made liable, by the laws of the U. S. Congress, for a share in the Northern debt—the cost of their own defeat.

Again, the clothing of the army causes but a slight drain upon the treasury. States, counties, cities, associations, individuals, clothe their own brigades, regiments, and companies. Everywhere ladies are working in the common cause. Those who last year were crowding the Northern watering places, and scattering their gold broadcast, have this summer and autumn been working in vast establishments, spinning thread, weaving cloth, cutting out and fashioning rough soldiers' clothing, organizing hospitals, and tending the sick and wounded.

As to money matters, there is more gold in the treasury and in the banks than when the struggle commenced; the latter are within their issues of paper, although cash payments are suspended, as this year no money is going abroad. Though in all transactions payment is made in paper, all are agreed to take "Confederate notes" at par. When life, house, and property are at stake, to take on

* Military men may be interested to hear that great inconvenience is said to have been caused to the Northern army at the battle of Manassas by the field battery being composed entirely of rifled guns—superb at long range, but useless for shrapnel at close quarters. The Confederates avoided this error.

† Mr. Crittenden, a venerable and honoured citizen of Kentucky, which he has during many years represented in Congress, made an earnest attempt to avert the dissolution of the Union, by proposing that the Constitution should sever from the law that a new State shall be *Slave* or *Free* according to the votes of the majority of the residents in its "Territory," to one resembling that of "the Missouri Compromise," by which all new States were to be Slave or Free as they were formed North or South of the Southern line of Missouri prolonged to the Pacific Ocean. This proposal, made by a Republican, appears very honourable to him, as involving for the common good a large sacrifice of the "platform" of his party. He has since proved that his willingness to concede so much arose from no lack of loyalty to the Union, having cast in his lot with it when his fine State became at last involved in the war, and was torn to pieces by its divided opinions.

‡ Up to the end of last month, eighty-nine newspapers are said to have been suppressed in the Northern States since the secession of South Carolina.

§ *Vide* a pamphlet under this title, lately published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly, London.

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trust the value of the enemies to be a slight addition. In the room being only a little more than half full, the speaker was frequently interrupted by the Senator, or by cheers of the government, which were approved of by the public.

We have seen no attempt to throw dubiety on the statement, to the effect that the Russian fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles, as known to be in the power, but the Ministerial organs have hitherto kept the subject in a secret manner, for it was only, it seems, a mere rumor, and it was not until the 3rd of the month, that the war was declared in New York.

The Government of Russia, in the recent notes if correct, the Dardanelles, but not the Bosporus, then, because it is the southern entrance to the Black Sea, and the Russian navy majority would be shut up in the harbor of the Black Sea, and the Bosporus, which is the key to the Black Sea, and no two nations wanted, but some one had before some time before, and that Russia would not be allowed to take to Sebastopol, and that the Russian fleet would be shut up in the harbor. Orders in regard to the Sea, and the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea, which as we are losing our account to number, the Russian fleet, and the Black Sea, and the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea, and the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea, and the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles

ceipt of the letter which, on behalf of the Liverpool Shipowner's Association, you addressed to him on the 13th instant, calling his attention to the course which the Federal Government of the United States have adopted for closing the main channel of Charleston harbor by sinking there vessels laden with stone, and expressing the fear of the Association that unless strong representations and remonstrances are promptly made, a similar course may be immediately followed in the case of the other harbors of the Confederate States.

I am to request that you will state to the Liverpool Shipowner's Association that the attention of her Majesty's Government was at once attracted by the rumors which obtained currency some weeks ago of such a course as that to which you refer being contemplated by the Government of the United States, and on the 20th of December her Majesty's Minister at Washington was informed of the view taken of it by her Majesty's Government.

Lord Lyons was told that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the United States government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches and prosperity. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and of irremediable injury against an enemy.

Lord Lyons was further told that even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war such a measure would not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations, and against the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who, it was hoped, would disavow the illegal project.

Now, however, that project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston. Lord Lyons will be instructed to make a further representation to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

E. HAMMOND.

F. A. Clint, Esq., &c.

THE BLOCKADE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

From the London Times, (City Article), Jan 23.

The English funds, in the face of the increasing cash in the discount market from the influx of gold to the Bank, continue with a heavy tendency.

The fact that, if France or any other Power should demand the concurrence of England in disavowing the inefficient blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal fleet, it would be difficult to find a logical plea for refusal, is apparently the main consideration that induces the public to look cautiously at future contingencies. The evidence seems complete that, if the present nominal blockade is to be respected, the provision of the Treaty of Paris, that a blockade shall not be recognized unless it be real, must be looked upon as cancelled, and an impression prevails that this result would be distasteful to all statesmen who recognize the claims of commerce and civilization.

The meeting of the French Chambers on the 26th inst., and of the English Parliament on the 6th February, may be followed by some important declaration on the subject. The initiative is thought likely to be taken by France, since the effects of the cotton dearth are more severe upon that country than upon Great Britain, where a great compensation is found in the impulse given to India. At the same time it is seen that this country can have little inducement to forego joining in an imperative enforcement of legal principles, as the popular and almost universal cry in the Federal States seems now to be that every advantage which can be gained, whether from success at home or from the forbearance of foreign nations, is to be hailed as a means of hastening the time when the Trent affair can be "avenged." Still, notwithstanding this consideration, the feeling here would be in favor of leaving the Washington politicians to work their own way through their anarchy and bankruptcy undisturbed by foreign reclamation, if it were possible to do so without a sacrifice of principle.

A CHARLESTON VESSEL IN THE MERSEY.

From the London Times, January 18.

The schooner West India arrived in the river Mersey on Monday with the Confederate flag flying at the masthead, she being the property of a Southern merchant and planter, and having succeeded in evading the Northern blockade of the port of Charleston.

She left Charleston on the evening of the 24th of December, and proceeded out to sea without seeing anything of the Federal blockading squadron.

Before the West India sailed from Charleston the stone fleet had been sunk, but she passed safely through the eleven feet channel, one of them left open. According to the statement of those interested in this vessel, the people of Charleston felt no alarm as to the consequences of the sinking of the stone fleet, but, on the contrary they believe the effect would simply be to deepen the now comparatively shallow channels.

The West India, a schooner of 141 tons burthen, has brought a full cargo of spirits of turpentine. She is commanded by Captain Foote, and has also brought to England the owner. This gentleman asserts that all the cotton plantations on the seaboard between Savannah and Charleston have been des[illegible], where the Federalists allege they have gathered a considerable amount of cotton, the cotton secured consists really of only that left by the planters, who did not consider it worth removal. In the Southern States the want of tea, coffee, sugar and leather was said to be severely felt, and these articles were reported to realize very large prices.

The owner, who was in Richmond, the capitol of the Confederate States, about three months ago, states there was a growing belief that there would speedily be a determination on the part of the French and British Governments to raise the blockade of the Southern ports.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR—ANOTHER AMERICAN PRIZE BURNED—DESERTION OF SOME OF THE REBELS IN SPAIN.

The privateer Sumter having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 17th of Jan. During her passage she burned the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston with fruits. She also captured the bark Investigator, of Searsport, for Newport with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed.

Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American Consul. The captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters; but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

It is reported from Algiers that a prolonged cannonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was subsequently sighted believed to be the pirate Sumter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary.

Sufferers at Hampton.

At a meeting held at the Whig office, the 7th inst., the Rev. Dr. Jeter was called to the chair and A. Moseley appointed secretary. The following proceedings were held:

The inhabitants of the town of Hampton and its vicinity were early driven from their homes by the war, and their property was destroyed by the officers of the Confederate Government, as a military necessity. Of all the sufferers by the war, they have been the most unfortunate; and none have proved themselves more loyal to the Confederate cause. Many of these refugees have been reduced from affluence to poverty and want. Their sufferings have not awakened the sympathy to which they are entitled, partly because these sufferings were brought on them gradually, partly because they have been endured with uncomplaining submission, and partly because it has been supposed that the State or Confederate authorities would soon remunerate the sufferers for their losses.

In view of these facts we adopt the following resolutions:

1. That the Elizabeth City refugees deserve the sincere sympathy of their fellow citizens, and that their sufferings make a strong appeal for relief to the humanity, patriotism and piety of the country.

2. That a treasurer be appointed to receive contributions for the needy refugees, and that a committee of seven be appointed to distribute the same in such manner as may best relieve the wants of the sufferers.

3. That a committee of eight be appointed to prepare and publish in the papers, an appeal on behalf of the refugees to the people of the Confederate States.

4. That the pastors throughout the country be requested to read this appeal to their congregations on the first Sunday in March, or the first convenient Sunday thereafter, and take collections for the sufferers, and forward the amount to the treasurer.

5. That the editors of the city and other papers be requested to publish these proceedings and the appeal to be prepared by the committee, and to use their influence to promote the objects contemplated by this meeting.

Mr. Wm P. Taylor, Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, was appointed treasurer.

Committee of Distribution.—William T. Smith, B. P. Lee, Sr., James Philips, Col. J. B. Cary, Capt. Thomas Cunningham, Wm. Ham, Capt. J. P. Hope and Dr. G. Banks.

Committee on Address.—Wm. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, Wyndham Robertson, Rev. Dr. Doggett, Rev. Dr. Burrows, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge and Rev. Dr. Jeter.

J. D. JETER, chairman.

The Committee on the address is requested to meet at the Whig office this evening at four and a half o'clock.

TO HON. ALEX. R. HOLLADAY—You are most respectfully requested to declare yourself a Candidate for Congress. You are the choice of the people, because they have the utmost confidence in you, and your ability to represent their interests; because you do not seek office; and lastly, because you refused to endanger the election of Mr. Tyler by using [illegible] a candidate. We will vote for you, whether you announce yourself or not.

fe1—tf

MANY VOTERS.

CITY ITEMS.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday last, about midnight, a bold robbery was perpetrated on the east side of 7th street, between Cary and Canal streets, at the building occupied by Mr. Fred. J. Gardner, as a cartridge factory. Mr. G. was standing at the front door, when he was seized and thrown down by three men, one of whom choked him and held him down whilst the others rifled his pockets, and entered the office, where they helped themselves to a Colt's revolver, valued at $50, an overcoat valued at $25, a dress coat valued at $20, and a hat and vest. On Friday, Mr. Gardner informed watchman Franklin of the circumstances of the robbery, and described to him the men who committed it, as well as he could remember them. Franklin advised him to get a warrant to search the premises occupied by a man named Austin Cooley, believing, from the description of the robbers and the reputation of Cooley that he was concerned in the outrage. Gardner acted upon this advice, and on Friday night Cooley's premises were searched by Lieut. Carter, and Franklin and Jones, of the night police. They found a revolver and dress coat, which Mr. G. identified as his property, besides a small quantity of other plunder, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel. Cooley was not at home when the search was made, but was soon after arrested on Cary street, and conducted to the cage.

The police, accompanied by Mr. Gardner, then proceeded to the "Varieties," where they arrested John T. Smith and Oliver Jones, who were immediately pointed out by Mr. G., as two of the persons who had robbed him. On Saturday, Cooley, Smith, and Jones were brought before the Mayor, when the examination of the witnesses developed the foregoing facts. Mr. Gardner again identified Smith and Jones as two of the robbers. Franklin stated that Cooley's residence is in the "Brick Row," on Byrd street, between 6th and 7th streets, and had been regarded for some time past as receptable for stolen property.

At Cooley's request, a Mrs. Sarah Swartz was sent for to testify in his behalf. Upon reaching the court room, one of the officers called her to the stand, and the Mayor administered the usual oath, the witness interrupting him at each sentence, with some ejaculation of her purpose to tell the truth.

The Mayor.—Do you know Cooley?

Witness.—Of course I do. He was at home Thursday night. He was thar at 9 o'clock. He was certainly at home. He eat his supper, and went to bed with his wife, leaving me and the woman who keeps house for him setting up. We all slept in the same room that night. I didn't hear him get up, or go out; God knows I didn't. I didn't; before God I didn't.

The Mayor remanded the prisoners for examination before the Hustings Court.

INFLUX OF SOLDIERS.—A large number of re-enlisted soldiers arrived here yesterday, from their respective camps, *en route* for home, on furlough. No accommodation whatever was provided for them, and as there was no railroad connection, the poor fellows were compelled to wander about the streets, from place to place, in quest of lodgings for the night. The hotels and boarding houses were already full, and of course, it was only possible to accommodate a few of them, but *Luck*, at the Columbian Hotel, went the whole figure, on this occasion, and received all who applied to him for lodgings, promising to do the best he could under the circumstances. But for his efforts to give them a place to sleep, we believe that many would have "roughed it" out of doors for the night. In the name of decency and propriety, we insist that when a large number of soldiers are again "turned adrift" as it were, in a strange city, as these were, the Confederate authorities will either ensure them a through transit, or make some provision for their reasonable accommodation. If they will not do this, let them apprize the citizens of their coming, in order that some preparation may be made for them.

A WHISKY PANIC.—On Friday afternoon, a rumor was circulated in the city that the Secretary of War, acting in conformity with the authority of Congress, had determined to arrest the manufacture of "corn juice," by seizing the grain held by the distillers, wherever found. This report was confirmed by subsequent developments, and a panic in the whisky market was the effect. Messrs. Stearns & Co., suspended sales, whilst some of the dealers advanced their prices about one dollar per gallon for common rectified, and one dollar and fifty cents for "*old rye.*" The bar men, and retailers generally, were much exercised by the edict, and rushed at full speed to the nearest liquor establishment to secure a supply, but in many instances, they were "a *little* too late." What the effect upon the price of tods, cocktails and "whisky straight" will be, remains to be seen, but if an advance of one hundred per cent is the consequence, as we hope it may be, some of the superfluous grog shops will be compelled to close for the want of customers.

IN TROUBLE.—The police, in looking for the property stolen from F. G. Gardner, visited the house of Michael Sullivan, situated two doors from Cooley's abode, and found a large quantity of scrap iron, two balls of copper, and several grain bags, marked "R. H. Dibrell," stowed away in the cellar and garret, which they concluded must have been stolen. They accordingly arrested Sullivan, and locked up his house. On Saturday the prisoner was brought before the Mayor, by whose orders all the supposed plunder was carted to the City Hall. Mr. Dibrell identified the bags, as far as the label upon them afforded the means of identification, and stated that he had lost nearly 2,000 sacks of a similar kind within the past twelve months. The metal was not claimed by any one. Mr. W. F. Watson, counsel for the prisoner, stated that Sullivan was a dealer in old metal, and had purchased the property in question. The Mayor continued the case until to-day, and admitted Sullivan to bail in the sum of $300.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held this afternoon. According to notice, Mr. Scott will probably submit an ordinance to provide for the official publication of the proceedings of the Council—a measure of eminent propriety. Reports on various subjects are frequently submitted to and acted upon by the Council, which never see the light of day, because the newspaper reporters do not choose to occupy time and space with dry details. The tax payers have a right, however, to know *everything* that is done by the Council, from the refunding of a tax to the most important appropriation, and the Council should not withhold the information, or trust to the uncertainty of the present system of reporting the proceedings. The expense of an official publication would be trival. Certainly, a trial for one year would not bankrupt the city.

JEALOUSY.—John McGinnis, an elderly citizen, made his appearance before the Mayor, Saturday, to answer the charge of threatening to assault and kill a young man named Matthew Davis. Davis testified that he met McG., Friday forenoon in the street, and was charged by him with having "ruined him and his family, and blasted his hopes forever, which was false." McG. then drew a knife, and threatened to "have his heart's blood, and make him smoke." Davis said that he did not resent the demonstration, on account of the disparity of their ages. McG. stated to the Mayor that he had forbidden Davis to visit his house, and only told him what he might expect if he should come there again. The Mayor disposed of the case by requiring McGinnis to give security in $200 to keep the peace.

[illegible] McGee, of assaulting Wm. Crawford, at Metropolitan Hall last Monday night, and thereby inciting a riot, was further investigated by the Mayor, Saturday. The particulars have been heretofore published in this paper. McGee was remanded for indictment. In rendering his decision, the Mayor signified his purpose to make every effort to suppress rowdyism in this city. He said he had been informed by at least twenty citizens that some of the performers at Metropolitan Hall (now closed) were people of the most abandoned character, and, moreover, that men and women would huddle together there in the most indecent manner.

VICIOUS NEGRO.—A negro named Silas, slave of John Thacker, stole a piece of meat, a few days ago, from the stall of John Jalser, in the Second Market, and was "making off" with it, when he was seized by Wm. R. Burnett. The rascal stuck a knife into Mr. Burnett's left hand, causing a severe and painful wound, and then effected his escape. He was arrested, Saturday, by officer Kelly, and will be brought before the Mayor this morning.

DRUNK AGAIN.—The most inveterate toper in the city is William McMillen. At least, his name, in connection with the charge of drunkenness, is recorded oftener in the Mayor's docket book than that of any other person. On Saturday he made his second bow before the Mayor within the past week, and returned his Honor's look of momentary surprise with a broad grin. "Put him back," said the Mayor; but, it appearing that McMillen was a deserter from Latrobe's artillery, he was sent to General Winder.

THE ZIMMER ASSAULT.—Thomas J. Goodrick, who committed the violent assault, last Tuesday, upon Capt. Zimmer, was on Saturday remanded by the Mayor for indictment by the grand jury. He was bailed in $1,000. Charles Camp and Sylvanus Griffin, who are also charged with aiding and abetting the assault, were also before the Mayor, Saturday, and after an examination of the witnesses, who identified them, were bailed in $300 each for their appearance this morning.

VIRGINIA'S QUOTA OF TROOPS.—The bill prepared by the joint committee in the Legislature to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia of the President of the Confederate States, provides:

1. That the Governor shall proceed to comply as speedily as may be with the recent requisition.

2. That the force hereby authorized shall be raised by a draft, apportioned among the several counties, etc., ratably to their white population, respectively, credit being first given for the volunteers now in service.

3. Authorizes the establishment of convenient depots or camps as places of rendezvous for the new levies.

4. Authorizes the Governor to call for and accept volunteers for the whole or any part of the force to be raised by this act.

5. Company officers to be elected by the company, and field officers by the commissioned officers.

6. Regulates the organization of artillery companies.

7. Upon any future requisition, the Governor to proceed in the manner and upon the principles herein prescribed, to draft the requisite force.

8. Any person volunteering or drafted may furnish a substitute, if tendered for the war, etc.

9. All acts and ordinances in conflict herewith are repealed.

10. This act shall be in force from its passage.

We only give this outline of the bill, as it will likely undergo modification, in several respects, before being adopted, unless it be "talked to death." The bill previously reported by the joint committee provides for enrolling the militia, and declares that all persons subject to military duty who shall fail to have themselves enrolled, shall be drafted in the first levy.

BUCKINGHAM ARTILLERISTS.—This fine company of artillerists, under the command of J. C. Hayne, was yesterday mustered into service by Col. Selden. This company musters over seventy men, and are enlisted for twelve months.

Another company, the Charlotte Artillerists, Captain McGee, was mustered into service, by the same officer, on Saturday, and will, we learn, be transferred to the Richmond fortifications.

Thus are the noble sons of our Commonwealth coming forward to the rescue of their beloved State and country, and gallantly offering their lives for its defence against the Vandal hordes who are now making their last, desperate effort to subjugate and enslave it.

WELL DONE!—We learn that sixty four members of the Richmond Fayette Artillery, have agreed to re-enlist for two years. Furloughs have been granted to them, and they will return to the city, to-morrow, on a visit to their families, from whom they have been separated for months.

RETURN IT.—The "cuss" who took away an umbrella from the editorial room of the *Whig*, a few days ago, and left an old, faded, dilapidated, concern in its place, is requested to bring back our umbrella and recover his own.

HUSTINGS COURT.—The grand jury term of the Hustings Court will commence this forenoon at 11 o'clock. A large number of misdemeanor cases will claim the attention of the jury. The witnesses should be punctual.

RICHMOND, JAN. 23, 1862.

TO WM. H. MACFARLAND, Esq.—Dear Sir: A vacancy having occurred in Congress, by the death of Mr. Tyler, we respectfully request that you will announce yourself a candidate.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. MACON, New Kent,
MICHAEL GREITER,
LEWIS WEBB,
THEO. ROBERTSON,
ORANGE BENNET,
GEORGE W. SMITH,
PEYTON JOHNSTON,
GEO. W. GILLIAM,
F. K. WHITE,
O. J. BINTON,
ED. B. VERNEYHOUGH,
WM. H. SOCOCK,
JAS. P. HEATH,
WM. K. WATTS,
WM. GRAY,
JNO. W. WRIGHT,
A. A. FARLEY,
WM. H. ROBERTS, of Richmond Howitzers,
F. A. HAXALL,
J. H. WALKE,
WM. SMITH,
MILES TURPIN,
MILES C. EGGLESTON,
ELIJAH BAKER,
WM. L. McMINN,
N. T. PATE,
D. M. ROBERTSON,
JAS. A. SCOTT,
JAS. WALSH,
SAM'L O. DONNAN,
for themselves and others.

RICHMOND, January 23, 1862.

Gentlemen—Sincerely grateful for the call which you, and many others of my fellow-citizens, have made upon me, I [illegible] my duties in Congress will not permit me to go through the district, as under other circumstances I would gladly do; I content myself with announcing my inextinguishable devotion to our cause, and to eternal separation from the people beyond the Susquehannah.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

WM. H. MACFARLAND.

ja31—tf

TO THE VOTERS OF THE Counties of Henover, Henrico, Charles City, New Kent, James City, York, Warwick and Elizabeth City, and of the cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.

In response to a call made on me in the Dispatch, of the 29th inst., and in compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the post of Representative in the Confederate Congress.

Doubting my qualification for a seat in Congress, while holding a commission in the Army, and feeling the force of the objections made to officers of the Army becoming candidates for Congress, I have this day resigned my commission.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me, I shall serve you to the best of my ability; but if your choice should fall on any of the worthy gentlemen opposed to me, I shall, with pleasure return to pursuits more congenial to my tastes, more conducive to my interests, and better suited to my health, than those in which I am at present engaged.

fe3—1w

Yorktown, Jan. 31, 1862.

[illegible] RANDOLPH.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF HENRICO, HANOVER, CHARLES CITY, NEW KENT, JAMES CITY, YORK, WARWICK, ELIZABETH CITY, AND OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND TOWN OF WILLIAMSBURG.—Not wholly uninvited, I venture with unfeigned diffidence to add my name to the number of those presented for your suffrages at the approaching Election of a Member of the Confederate Congress. It may be thought more becoming in me to seek repose from the labors of a long life, than to desire their continuance.— But who among us can enjoy, or find repose, whilst the country of his birth, and of his affections, is struggling for the liberties purchased by the blood of our fathers. I feel that so long as this struggle and my own life endure, there can be no such repose for me.

While I am prepared to acquiesce cheerfully in the preference you may choose to give, (should that be your decision,) to either of the worthy and talented gentlemen who have offered you their services, I will not affect a cold indifference to the result. Far from it. I frankly acknowledge that there is no honor I would prize more than that of representing you in the first regular Congress of our Confederacy, and that I should regard it as adding to the many obligations under which I am placed, for the uniform patronage and confidence bestowed on me by my native State, and by the City and District in which I reside.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

RICHMOND, February 5th, 1862.

fe6

RO. SAUNDERS—Williamsburg and the adjacent counties respond heartily to the call made in the Examiner and Whig, by "A Voter," upon the gentleman whose name heads this card, to "consent to the use of his name," as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Congress, created by the death of the lamented Tyler. They endorse, with equal cheer the sentiment thrown out by "A Voter," that newspaper praise of that gentleman would be

"To add perfume to the violet—
Wasteful and ridiculous excess."

He possesses in a high degree the confidence of the people who know him best, as a man who knows no course, in any crisis, but that of duty and patriotism; and who has the head, heart, and nerve, to do what Virginia's interest and Virginia honor shall require. They know him to be unalterably opposed to "reconstruction," and to be against a cessation of hostilities as long as may. His splendid financial abilities and his [illegible] would guard well the public expenditures. Consider him then in the field. His friends will take no denial. He will be supported generally through the Congressional District; but will receive, with almost unanimity, the vote of his old

SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

fe8—4t*

HENRICO, [illegible]ARY, 1862.

TO JOHN B. Y[illegible]—the undersigned, respectfully invite you, to declare yourself a Candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of our late Representative elect, Hon. John Tyler:

JOHN GODDIN,	JOSEPH RENNIE,
JAS. T. REDD,	JOHN A. HUTCHESON,
A. B. HUTCHESON,	SAML. COTTERELL, jr.
THOS. L. LYNE,	RO. S. POLLARD,
GEO. W. CARTER,	THOS. W. BALLOD,
DANL. E. GARDNER,	O. S. TAYLOR,
	and many others.

HENRICO, Jan. 30th, 1862.

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your invitation, and with the desire of many other voters of the District expressed to me privately, I announce myself a Candidate for the Confederate Congress from this District. Should your kind wishes in my behalf be approved by the people at the polls, my very best efforts shall not be wanting to merit their confidence.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,

J. B. YOUNG.

ja31—2&c1f

RICHMOND, JAN. 22d, 1862.

JAMES LYONS, Esq.—Dear Sir: A vacancy having occurred in the representation of this District, by the death of our late distinguished representative, John Tyler, we request you to announce yourself as a candidate to fill it.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

WM. G. CRENSHAW,
THOS. W. DOSWELL,
E. T. WINSTON,
WM. TAYLOR,
JOHN AHERN,
O. STEBBINS,
JOS. DOERFLINGER,
And many others.

RICHMOND, January 22, 1862.

To Messrs. William G. Crenshaw, Thomas W. Doswell, E. T. Winston, William Taylor, John Ahern, O. Stebbins, Joseph Doerflinger and others.

Gentlemen:—Your note of this date, requesting me to announce myself as a candidate for Congress has been received, and in compliance with your request, with many thanks for your kindness, I now announce myself a candidate.

Most respectfully yours,

JAMES LYONS.

ja23—tf

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—A courier from Roanoke Island, who left yesterday afternoon, reports that over fifty vessels of the Federal fleet had attacked several batteries on Roanoke Island, and that a terrific cannonading was going on when he left.

NORFOLK Feb. 8.—The engagement at Roanoke Island commenced on Friday forenoon and continued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the courier left. The enemy then ceased the most energetic portion of their attack. The attempt of the Federals to land failed. Two of their steamers were much damaged. Our batteries were uninjured. The firing on our part was conducted with great coolness. Some private residences on the Island were injured.

General Wise is at Nag's Head sick in bed. His physicians could only with great difficulty prevent his joining in the fight.

Heavy firing was heard south of Norfolk up to half-past one o'clock to-day. It is presumed to have been the cannonading at Roanoke.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—An officer from the Confederate steamer Curlew, just from Roanoke Island, reports the Curlew sunk by the enemy. The other Confederate steamers withdrew to Elizabeth City for want of ammunition. A large body of Federals, supposed 5,000, landed yesterday on the island—the landing was intentionally permitted, so as to meet them on shore. Reported that our troops engaged the enemy vigorously. The battle raged terrifically nearly all day. Our batteries uninjured. No casualties reported.

Flag of truce went to-day to Fortress Monroe, and will return in the evening.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—The battle was renewed at Roanoke Island at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, on all the batteries, and continued half an hour. Under this fire the enemy landed 5,000 men at the south end of the Island. Being a marshy locality, the Confederates charged, cheering. The enemy retreated in disorder, attempting to reach their gun boats.

Confederate reinforcements reached the Island Friday night. Ammunition and provisions abundant on the Island. During the attack four Federal vessels were sunk. The Curlew was only beached. A large ball struck the deck and passed through the bottom. All aboard and ammunition saved. The commander of the Confederate steamer, Forrest, made a gallant fight; he was somewhat wounded. One midshipman lost an arm. Fifty federal vessels off the Island. Only twenty gunboats engaged. It is understood the Confederate fleet retired to Elizabeth City to obtain supplies, but would promptly return reinvigorated.

LATER.

THE ISLAND TAKEN AND ALL OUR FORCE CAPTURED—CAPT. O. JENNINGS WISE REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—A steamer arrived to-night with intelligence that the Federals took Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A Federal force of fifteen thousand landed against less than three thousand Confederates. All our troops are prisoners except twenty-five. Many officers were wounded, among them Captain O. Jennings Wise, who is thought to be mortally wounded. Captain Coles, of Charlottsville is reported killed. Meagre particulars have been obtained, but it is certain that the Island has been captured. Gov. Wise was not captured.

LATER FROM LINCOLNDOM.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6.—A New York *Herald* of the 7th has been obtained.

The House has passed, by a vote of 93 to 54, a bill authorizing the issue of a million and a half of demand Treasury notes, with a clause making them a legal tender. Its passage by the Senate is very probable.

Congress has not yet passed a direct tax bill.

[illegible] have been received— Gen. Price was within eight miles of Springfield.

In Boston, on the 6th, great preparations were making for the speedy departure of Butler's expedition.— Several vessels were ready to leave. About 10,000 troops will accompany the expedition.

It is reported that a great battle has been fought in Mexico, at the National Bridge, and that the Spaniards were defeated. The engagement is said to have lasted five hours.

In Washington, on the 6th, a numerously signed petition, from Boston, was laid before Congress. It asks that body to drop the negro question, and attend to the business of the country.

The Chicago *Tribune* pitches into the inactive movements of McClellan.

A dispatch from Rolla, dated the 6th, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says the Federals have hemmed in General Price, who must surrender or fight. Several prisoners have been taken, including Capt. Mansfield.

San Francisco telegraph dates, to the 4th, have been received. Unimportant. There was a shipment of a million and a half of treasure.

The New York cotton market is inactive. Private letters from Liverpool state that dealers are disposed to await the announcement of the French policy with reference to American affairs by the Legislative Corps, which would meet on the 26th January. The entire mercantile and manufacturing interests of England and France were hostile to the United States.

STILL LATER.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9th.—The flag of truce has arrived. The New York Herald of the 8th contains a Federal report of the taking of Fort Henry, it says the fight lasted 20 minutes, and that the Federals fired into the Fort 240 rounds. Thirty-three Federals were killed. Gen. Tilghman and staff, one Colonel, and two Captains and sixty Privates were made prisoners.

Halleck's despatch from St. Louis to McClellan, dated the 7th, says: "Fort Henry is ours. The flag of the Union has been re-established on the soil of Tennessee, never to be removed."

Congress is greatly elated at the victory.

A letter from Thurlow Weed, dated Paris, January 21st, says that Napoleon would announce to the Corps Legislatif his intention to interfere in American affairs for the construction of twenty iron-clad gun boats has passed. The bill authorising an additional issue of ten millions of demand notes has also passed.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated the 7th, says Fort Donelson will be attacked to-morrow.

The Confederates from Fort Henry retreated to Paris, leaving part of their guns. The Federal cavalry were in pursuit.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, dated 7th, says the Confederates evacuated Romney last night.

A dispatch to the War Department, dated 7th, says General Lander occupies Romney, and that the Confederates had withdrawn.

THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON ABANDONS FORT HENRY—BURNING OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—Via Mobile, Feb. 8.—A special despatch from Paris, received last night, reports that three gun-boats arrived at the Tennessee River bridge yesterday, at 11 o'clock, took possession of it, turned the draw, and passed up the river, first shelling the town. The bridge was not damaged.

Later advices lead to the conclusion that our forces have evacuated Fort Henry and retreated to Fort Donelson.

The Federals are in possession of the Tennessee River bridge, which is not destroyed.

Two Federal gun-boats, which were injured, were subsequently lost.

The provisions of Fort Henry were saved, but the guns were spiked and abandoned.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.—Via Mobile, Feb. 8.—A despatch has been received this morning from the Hon. John Bell, from Fort Donelson, stating that General Pillow was expected at Fort Donelson with eight or ten thousand more troops, by 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

Not many lives were lost on our side at the attack on Fort Henry. Our forces were driven out by the shell from the enemy's gun-boats. The Tennessee river bridge was burnt between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening. Our forces were retreating on Fort Donelson, pursued by the enemy. It is reported that Fort Henry was inundated by a rise of the river. Dr. Cliffe captured at Fishing Creek by the enemy has been released. He arrived here this morning.

General Pillow has been assigned to the command of Fort Donelson.

FORT DONELSON, Feb.—Gen. Tilgham, Major Gilmore, Capt. Miller, and about — officers and men surrendered with Fort Henry. They had remained to cover the retreat of our forces. The rest of the command, numbering about 3000, were brought over by Col. Hayman in good order to this post. They arrived at 11 o'clock, last night— Owing to the bad state of the roads, high water, and an attack in the rear by the enemy's cavalry, Col. Hayman says, it was a matter of physical impossibility to save the field batteries. Nothing was saved but small arms. An attack was not expected to be made on the Fort till to-morrow.

THE ASCENT OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER BY THE YANKEES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8—via Mobile, Feb. 9.—The city is full of excitement in consequence of the ascent of the river by the Federal gunboats. The Federals went to Florence. They destroyed the warehouse at Tuscumbia Landing, and inflicted other injuries. It is reported that they are marching towards Juka, (Jacinto?) Mississippi.

BY REFERENCE TO THE advertisement in another column, it will be seen that daily communication between this city and Yorktown has been established. Passengers may now leave Richmond at 7 o'clock, A. M., till Yorktown, stopping at the intermediate landings, and return to Richmond by 7 P. M.

ja31—1m

JAMES LYONS, ESQ.—FOR CONGRESS—from the Richmond District, composed of the cities of Richmond and Williamsburg, and the counties of Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, Elizabeth City, James City, Warwick and York.

ja31—2w

RICHMOND VARIETIES.

This Evening, February 10th.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Pas Seul.............Miss Mary Partington
Song.............Mad. Reisvert
Professor Barlow—last time.

To conclude with

BAMBOOZLING.

See programme.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

BY KENT, PAINE & CO., AUCTS.

LARGE, PEREMPTORY AND SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE.

On Thursday, 13th of February,

At our Warehouse, we shall sell, without reserve, a large and beautiful variety of new and seasonable Dress Goods, suited to the present and approaching season, comprising the largest variety ever offered at auction in this city, together with many other very desirable styles of Staple and Fancy Goods—the whole to be closed without limit or reserve. In the assortment will be found a full line of—

Elegant Tartan and Illusion Robes
Stripped and Embroidered Swiss do
Splendid Silk Robes, in great variety
Rich Plain and fancy Silks
Moire Antiques and Watered Silks
Marcelines, Poplins and Florences
500 pcs plain, black and colored DeLaines
Cashmere Tullis, Amelise Cloths, Debegas
Brocade Mohairs, Worsted Plaids
Ombre shaded and plain DeLaines, Plaid do
Robe de Eugenies, printed Merinos
Brocade de Selvyn, Worsted Robes

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.

10 NEGROES AT AUCTION.

We offer for sale at Auction,

TEN LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and boys, women and girls.

DICKINSON & HILL, Auctioneers,
Corner Franklin and Wall Streets.

ja15

A LIST OF LOTS AND PARTS OF LOTS IN THE CITY OF Richmond, returned delinquent for the non-payment of City Taxes for the year 1861, which said Lots and parts of Lots, will be sold in front of the City Hall on the 1st day of the February term of the Hustings Court, of the City of Richmond, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 4 o'clock P. M., unless there be previously paid the Taxes thereon, together with twenty per cent. thereon for additional charges:

Names of parties assessed with the taxes.	No. of Lots.	Name of Street.	No of feet.	Am'nt due.
At ne Jacob S	179	Rockett's	40	$5 00
Adams Ibco Est	8	11th	95	1 50
" "	253, 256	Concord	108	8 10
Anderson Fred Est	83	Baker	26	5 78
" "		3d	99	2 24
" " Harvie's Plan 98		Canal	86	6 66
Barker Silly Ann		Bloody Run	30	1 02
Brockenbrough & Harvie		Dock	81	58 85
Bowe Hector E I	87, 20	10th	28	6 60
Baker Clevias Est	8	St Peter	70	9 10
Christian Wm	199	Bloody Run	19	8 11
Carter Williams		North I	20	6 25
Craig Adam Est	A piece each side Shocoe creek bend valley			16 00
Crane J C Trustee for S A Duval	405	D	26	16 50
	114	C and 7th		30 10
Clopton Davis		4th	40	4 50
Denny Patrick	214	Maple	44	88
Decoury James	114	Poplar & Maple	94	88
Dickinson H B	25	Duval	35	1 00
Edmondson B W	11	Valley	98	50
Eustace W W & J H Est ½ and P Beal ½	48, 49	Wall	60	8 00
Ellis J M	Navy Hill 16	6th	30	8 00
Freeman John	" " A	Baker & 4th	60	6 60
Fravy David	" " 58, 56	4th	64	5 94
" "	" " 91	4th	52	1 91
Glenn Peter D Henry sqr 8		D and 23d	72	11 00
Goddin W Trustee for F Walker	87	Judah	18	50
Goodwin Wm Est	129	Bloody Run	90	6 80
Goddin I P	53, 54	L	67½	8 87
" "		I	19	8 00
" "		I	18	4 00
" " Mayo's Plan		9th	10	1 70
" " "	40	10th	30	60
" "	213	Elm	90	8 00
" "	1, 9, 3	Rockett's & W House	12	44
Goddin & Bells	211	Ash and Poplar	23	88
Goddin Jas W Trustee for E A Goddin		16th	17	4 06
Gaines Parkinson Est		Abagail	31	80
Hayes Cath est and Thos H Wynne Trustee for Ann Hayes	9	D	48	15 26
	23	E	44	17 36
Hopkins Stephen Est		Hague	44	1 09
Hoseman Ro Est & Wm Nelson	8	Front	94	14 10
Hunt Gilbert	549	College and I	24	11 [illegible]
Hill Alexander		Mayo & Ross	67	16 00
Harvie J B Est		Dock and 17th	60	45 00
Hughes A Est and A A Hughes	570	G and 5th	88	76 91
Henry Mary A	55	Leigh	26	75
Hughes A A	25	Judah	38	96
Kent Johanna		Valley	2½	2 52
"		"	20½	8 52
Keeling Henry		7th	90	28 00
Kirby Robert F		L	48	8 25
Ladd O Est	87	K	52½	11 60
Ladd Thos M		14th	45	4 50
Lyon Wm T Trustee Sarah J Walsden	D	Howard	80	1 90
Leake Saml Est	54	413	89	8 20
Murphy John	214	Poplar	12	85
McCarthy James	105	H	85	6 00
Mayo Abagail Est	21 to 25	Ross & Chapultepec	160	41 35
" " "	17 to 20	Mayo	99½	29 95
" " "	76	H	24	8 40
" " " French Garden bll. about 8 acres				8 78
" " "	78, 10	H	58	19 35
" " "	1, 2, 3	Ross	81	23 88
" " "	11	Chapultepec	27½	8 84
Nelson Hall	41	B	80	10 50
" " About ½ acre east 9th to Canal to Riv'r				16 00
" " 1 rod and 8 poles east of Tan Yard				16 00
Namand Matthew	64	Church	80	1 50
O Connell Pat Est	L	Valley & Richmond	21	8 00
Page Grace	6	Taylor & Hague	20	8 00
Pickett Geo C Est	204	Poplar	110	6 50
" " "		So Water	100	30 00
Parnell Willis J	13	2d and Jackson	28	8 64
Price Mary B	189	Rocketts	69½	1 40
Reeve James L	17	5th	40	8 00
Rudd Samuel	40	High and Church	60	8 00
Sharpe Joseph		Lester	170	11 90
Satterwhite W L 5-6 and O Thomas Est 1-6		Valley	40	2 50
Schwartz Myer		Lester	25	6 00
Sloan Edmund		K & Mill Race	117	46 56
Stodart James Est		17th and K	22	10 90
" "		East Valley	36	3 30
Scott H I. Goold				

RICHMOND WHIG.

The Daily Whig in Richmond—Pay the Carriers.

The great demand for the DAILY WHIG within the city, as well by regular as by transient readers, and the difficulty of satisfactorily supplying both classes of readers, by a carrying system adapted only to office subscriptions, have induced us to resort to the only feasible mode of managing a large city circulation, to wit: that of *prepayment to the Carriers*. From this date, therefore, no subscriptions for the WHIG to be left within the city will be taken at this office, and all persons indebted for subscription to the present time, within the city, are requested to call at the office and settle their accounts. The Carriers will, of course, continue to deliver the paper to the present subscribers and receive pay for the same at the rate of fifteen cents per week. The public will now understand that all restriction upon the sale of the WHIG by Carriers within the city is removed, and that all who want it may buy it from the Carriers or have it left for them at their residences or places of business.

September 16th, 1861.

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND ASSISTANTS.—I would beg to invite the attention of the Heads of Departments of the various branches of the Government of the Confederate States, now in Richmond, to my large and extensive stock of **Books, Paper, Stationery, Envelopes, Blank Books, &c.,** which I will furnish them at fair prices.

Having attached to my establishment an extensive Book Bindery, we are prepared to execute Binding, and the manufacture of Blank Books, of every description, in the best manner, and at the lowest prices.

A. MORRIS,
Publisher and Bookseller,
97 Main street, Richmond, Va.

je6

APRIL, 1861.
DRY GOODS.

MERCHANTS visiting this city with a view of making purchases are respectfully solicited to examine our Stock of DRY GOODS. We offer for sale:

500 bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
200 " Osnaburgs,
50 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
50 bales Plaid and Striped Osnaburgs,
600 pieces Striped and Plaid Domestics, for servants,
50 bales Tickings,
50 " Denims and Striped Shirtings,
150 cases Fancy Prints,
20 " Cottonades,
10 " Colored Cambrics,
25 " Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,

And a large assortment of Heavy and Fine Linens, for gents' wear, White Cambrics, Irish Linens, Lawns, Plain, Striped and Embroidered Bareges and Poplins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all of which we will sell very cheap to the cash and prompt trade.

ELLETT & DREWRY,
No. 17 Pearl street,
Richmond, Va.

ap1

HUNT & JAMES,
Richmond, Virginia,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco. 6000 packages now for sale. se12—6m

Winchester Republican, Staunton Spectator, and Fredericksburg News, will copy 6 mos and send bill to Whig office.

DUVAL & NORTON'S "HORSE TONIC," For improving the Condition of Horses and Mules, giving them an appetite and Relieving them of Bots and Worms, Hidebound, Surfeit and Distemper, and all Diseases to which a horse is subject internally. This "Horse Tonic" gives them an appetite and glossy coat of hair, and can be left off after the animal is improved, without his falling back to his first poor condition. It has been used extensively since its introduction, about four years ago, in this city and all parts of the State of Virginia, North Carolina, New York, and in almost every quarter of the Union—and the demand is steadily increasing.

The Horse Tonic has given universal satisfaction as far as the subscriber has been able to ascertain. It can be obtained of the principal druggists in this State, and of JAS. P. DUVAL, Druggist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

MILITARY CAPS! Military Caps!! JOHN DOOLEY offers, at Wholesale and Retail, to the Military and the Public generally, his large stock of Home Manufactured Goods, Grey, Blue and Black Cadet and Fatigue Style Caps, on as favorable terms as in any city

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SHARES' PATENT
COLTER HARROW.

WE invite the attention of the Farming Community to this

NEW HARROW

which has been tried by many practical Farmers, and pronounced by them to be the very best implement yet made, for preparing the land for seeding small grain, and effectually covering the same after seeding, with two horses doing the work of six single Plows. We have purchased the right for the State of Virginia, and are now manufacturing them for the ensuing season, and respectfully invite an examination of them.

jy11 GEORGE WATT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
SHOES, &c.

SPECIAL notice to the city and country people in want of any Goods, would do well by calling at No. 27 Main street.

Having a very large stock of Prints, Lawns, Jaconetts, Organdies, plain and figured Bareges, black and colored Silks, Shawls and mantillas, bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans, striped and domestic for men and servants; Ladies' Gaiters; Morocco, Kid and Calf-Skin Shoes; Misses' and Children's Shoes, of every size and quality. Linen and Cotton Goods, for men and boys; Ladies' Silk and Lile Thread Gloves at 12 cents; Mitts at 37½ to 50 cts; Linen Bosoms at 25 cents; Irish Linen 25, 37½ and 50 cents; Parasols, plain and striped, at 75 cents; Swiss Cambric and Jaconet Muslin; pink, blue and white Tarletan, at astonishing low prices; the finest Cambric worked Bands and Collars, at cost. All these goods above, and a great many, too numerous to mention, I offer for sale, without charging any more, as they were bought before the hard times had commenced. Be careful that you come to the right place, No. 27 Main Street.

my21 JOSEPH STRAUSE

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership of **Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,** was dissolved on July 1st by mutual consent. J. A. CLARKSON will settle the business, though either partner will sign in liquidation. The books and accounts can be found at the office of Clarkson & Co., No. 106 Main street.

J. A. CLARKSON,
J. M. ANDERSON,
H. BROWNELL.

ac6—tf

NOTICE.

ON and after this date our sales will be for CASH, or payable within thirty days.

CLARKSON & CO.,
au6 No. 106 Main street.

WILCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.
INVENTED BY
J. E. GIBBS, Mill Point,
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, VA.,

AND is manufactured under patents granted to him and James Willcox, dated June 2, 1857, re-issued July 13, 1858. Patented August 10, 1858, February 21, 1860. Also licensed under six other Patents, covering the entire construction of the Machine; consequently, there can be no litigation in regard to the patent right.

It is less complicated and the most perfect working Sewing Machine now in use.

It forms a flat, even and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, and is reliable upon all kinds of fabrics.

Price $20 to $75. Every Machine warranted.

JOHN A. BELVIN,
Bissle's Block,
sep8 12th and Governor streets.

RICHMOND CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.—The subscribers have on hand a large and complete assortment of SOUTHERN MANUFACTURED GOODS—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of all grades, from the following noted mills: Crenshaw Mills, Richmond, Va., Miller & Co.'s Mills, Culpeper county, Va.; Kelley, Ford & Co.'s Mills, Fredericksburg, Va.; Thomas & Aimes' Mills, Marion, Smith county, Va.; Rock Island Mills, Charlotte, N. C.; which we are prepared to make to measure at the shortest notice, and in the latest and most approved styles—goods that will compare in every respect with the best Northern manufactured goods, and many of the Crenshaw goods equal in quality to French. There can be no longer an excuse for buying goods manufactured out of the State. In addition, we keep always on hand a stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, not to be surpassed by any house in the city. We have the best of Cutters, and a corps of workmen not to be surpassed by any house in the Union, with a determination to furnish our patrons with Southern Clothing—material raised South, goods wove South, cut and made South, and we trust to be sold and worn South, as we are determined to do all in our power to push forward Southern institutions.

SPENCE & GARY,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
fe28 Corner of Main and 13th streets.

CAY VERDE GUANO.

THE undersigned offer for sale 100 tons Cay Verde Guano, and annex report of an analysis made by Professor Liebig.

Report:—The sample of Guano sent me, upon analysis, was found to contain:

Inorganic Matter,	62.64
Yielding Sand and insoluble substances,	1.89
Phos. Iron and Alumina,	0.71
Phosphoric acid combined with Lime and Mag-	24.61
	11.79
	24.67
	100.00

RAILROADS, &C.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Aug. 9th, 1861.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

ON and after THURSDAY, Nov. 21st, the Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train leaves Richmond daily (Sundays included) at 7:20 A. M.; but on Sunday the Train goes to Burkesville only, connecting there with the trains on the South Side Railroad for the South and South West.

Mail Train leaves Danville daily, (except Sundays) at 9 A. M., and reaches Richmond at 4:40, P. M.

On Sunday there will be a Mail Train from Burkesville to Richmond, leaving Burkesville on the arrival of the Train from the South and Southwest at 1:10, P. M., and reaching Richmond at 4:40, P. M.

Train from Richmond connects at Burkesville with the Trains on the South Side Railroad for Lynchburg, and the South West daily.

The Train from Danville connects at Burkesville with the South Side Railroad trains for Petersburg and Norfolk.

Through Tickets can be procured, and Baggage will be checked through to the following Points:

Lynchburg,	Knoxville,	Grand Junction,
Chattanooga,	Bristol,	Memphis,
Atlanta,	Dalton,	Vicksburg, and
Montgomery,	New Orleans,	Corinth.

CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
no30—tf Superintendent.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and AFTER Monday November 11th,
The Mail and Passenger Trains,
Will leave Richmond for Gordonsville, Charlottesville and Staunton, daily at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad passenger train at Gordonsville for Manassas and intermediate points and at Charlottesville for Lynchburg.

Between Staunton and Jackson's River the mail train will run Tri-Weekly, leaving Staunton on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and Jackson's River on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Harman & Brown's Stage Line, for Lexington, connects with the mail train and leaves Staunton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Goshen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Harman, Mason and Company's Stage line, for White Sulphur, Lewisburg, &c., connects with this Train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The regular Through Freight for Gordonsville and points West of there leaves Richmond at 7:30 P. M. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and arrives from the West at 4 A. M., on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A Regular Way Freight train for Gordonsville and points East, leaves daily, Sundays excepted, at 6:30, A. M.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
no9 General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE RICHMOND AND P. R. CO.,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18, 1861.

ON and after Wednesday, October 23d, the following Schedule will be run on this road.

Leaving Richmond.

Mail Train daily at .... 5 A. M.
Freight and Accommodation Train, Daily, except Sundays at .... 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leaving Petersburg.

Mail Train daily at .... 4 P. M.
Freight and Accommodation, daily, except Sundays at 7 A. M. and .... 6 P. M.

The Trains leaving Richmond at 5 A. M., and 3 P. M., connect with Trains going South of Petersburg.

Travelers will bear in mind that they are required to show a Pass from the Governor, or some other authorized person, before they can leave the city by this Road.

oc19 THOS. H. WYNN, Sup't

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 22d AUgust, the passenger Trains will run as follows:

FROM PETERSBURG TO LYNCHBURG.

Mail Train starts daily at 6:50 A. M., reaches Lynchburg at 12:54 P. M.

Passenger Train starts daily, except Sundays, at 6:45 P. M., reaches Lynchburg at 12:30 A. M.

FROM LYNCHBURG TO PETERSBURG.

Mail Train start daily at 11 A. M., reaches Petersburg at 6 P. M.

Passenger Trains starts daily, except Sundays, at 10:30 P. M., reaches Petersburg at 6:30 A. M.

These trains connect with two daily trains to the Springs, Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, &c., to New Orleans.

This is the shortest and most expeditious route to all parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The City Point Train leaves Petersburg daily, except Sundays, at 7 A. M., and 12 Noon, and City Point at 6:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Extra trains are run to and from all the steam packets when necessary.

H. D. BIRD,
au24 General Superintendent.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 31st, 1861.

Notice to Persons sending Packages to Soldiers at Manassas, Staunton, &c., &c.

THE practice of sending large packages by the Mail Trains is becoming so ... that I find it necessary to caution persons to ... very small packages, or they will run the risk of their being left, besides being subject to excess charges.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
au7 General Superintendent

WINTER ARRANGEMENT TO Jamestown, Kings Mill Grove, Stone House, and Rock Wharves.—The steamer CURTIS PECK, Capt. J. H. Freeman, will, on and after Wednesday morning next, (30th inst.,) leave the wharf at Rocketts regularly every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6½ o'clock precisely, for the above places, lay at Rock Wharf all night, and return each alternate day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, leaving Rock Wharf at the same hour 6½ o'clock, and touch at all the regular landings.

Passage and freight as usual.

oc29 R. O. HASKINS.

SOMBRERO GUANO.—800 tons Sombrero Guano, ground and in the Rock, for sale by

de11 EDMOND, DAVENPORT & CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL...$500,000

THE PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

THE PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, having an ample Cash Capital and Chartered by the Legislature of Virginia, will receive Deposites of **Five Dollars** and upwards, on which Interest will be paid at the rate of Six per centum per annum if remaining six months, or Five per centum per annum if less than six months. Interest payable **Semi-Annually,** if desired.

Deposites received at their office, at the store of Messrs. Duke & Hutcheson, No. 40 Main Street.

J. J. WILSON, President.
A. A. HUTCHESON, Treasurer. mal1—1y

RUM.—Old Grenada Rum, a really choice article, in store and for sale by SELDEN & MILLER, corner 14th and Cary streets. oc29

FONTAINES' SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—For Shaving nothing can be more satisfactory. For the ablution of infants, preventing eruptions, &c., it is superior to any other soap lotion or cosmetic. For sale by

W. PETERSON & CO., Druggists,
mh16 106 Main Street.

BACON.—2000 lbs. Surry County Hams and Hog Round Bacon, for sale by

my29 WM. H. PLEASANTS.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.—We have in store a large assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery, which we offer for sale cheap.

CLARKSON & CO.,
au9 No. 106 Main street.

CHAINS.—We have in store and offer for sale, 2000 pairs trace Chains, all qualities; 900 bright ox and log do; 10 casks proof coil do; back, breast, tongue and well do. P. T. MOORE & CO., Importers of Hardware, 141 Main st. oc11

ACTIVE SERVICE.—J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main Street, will publish this morning, Capt. Viele's Hand-Book for Active Service containing practical instruction in Camp Duties; The Recruits; The Company; The Regiment; The March; The Camp; Guard and Guard Mounting; Rations, and Mode of Cooking Them, with plates, price 75 cts. oc16

BANK NOTE PAPER.—J. W. RANDOLPH has for sale 2000 Sheets Bank Note Paper. Notes printed on this paper cannot be counterfeited. oc16

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—65 hhds Sugar, fair to choice quality; 40 bbls choice Molasses; 10 bbls crushed Sugar, for sale by DUNLOP, MONCURE & CO. fe11—1w

... cost than Insurance Policies, and last many years. Business men cannot afford to be without them. We have a good assortment in store.

KNOWLES & WALFORD,
ja31 180 Main street.

AT MEADE & BAKER'S DRUG STORE.

HOPS, HOPS, Hops, Hops, Hops, for sale by

RED WAGON HAMES.

CLOVES.

RICE.

SHELLAC.

FIRE CRACKERS.

SUNDRIES.

BURNING FLUID.

SALT, SALT.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS.

FLOUR.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE ARMY.

FOR SALE.

RYE AND WINTER OATS.

INSURANCE OFFICES &C.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME!

THE VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND ELEVENTH STREETS.)

INSURE white persons for life or for a term of years, and slaves for one or more (not exceeding four) years.

Grants Annuities and Endowments on the most equitable terms.

The Yankee companies having made known their intention to repudiate the policies of our fellow-citizens who may be killed in defence of their homes, either by taking up arms, or by sympathising with, or by lending aid and comfort to Southern Rebels, every prudent man, insured by them, ought at once to cancel his policy and insure at home.

Books containing the necessary information are furnished at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Secretary.

BLAIR BURWELL, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. McCAW, M. D., Consulting Physician.
ROSCOE B. HEATH, Legal Adviser. 1y8

INSURANCE.
THE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMP'Y.
Office Company's New Building,
No. 153 Main street, Rich'd, Va.
CAPITAL $200,000.

SURPLUS $40,000

THIS old Institution, (Chartered by the Legislature of Virginia, in 1832,) continues to insure, in city and country, against loss or damage by fire, almost every description of property. Sea risks on Ships and Cargoes, and risks on Inland transportation, taken to all parts of the world, at reasonable rates of premium.

The very liberal share of public patronage which it has so long received, operates in return, a liberal and prompt settlement of claims, which it has ever been its pleasure to observe.

Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, may be referred, to parties already insured in this Company, in over fifty counties in the State.

Application, by letter or otherwise, to the President or Secretary, will meet prompt attention.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Allen,	J. R. Wadsworth,	Geo. W. Smith,
W. L. Cowardin,	Wm. Beers,	P. Cullen, M. D.,
H. L. Kent,	Thomas Sampson,	B. L. Winston,
Wm. Palmer,	C. W. Purcell,	R. H. Maury,
A. K. Parker,	Jos. P. Winston,	Samuel P. Lathrop,
Jas. A. Inloes,	B. A. Claiborne.	

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
Wm. WILLIS, Jr., Secretary. oc17

MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.

SURPLUS .... $75,000.

Office No. 153 Main St., Richmond.

MARINE INSURANCE on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight.
INLAND INSURANCE on Goods transported by rivers, canals, or land carriage.
FIRE INSURANCE on Merchandise generally, Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, and other buildings in town or country.
POLICIES issued at current rates, and losses promptly paid.
Communications received at the office or through any Director.

ARCH'D PLEASANTS, Pres't.
J. H. MONTAGUE, Sec'y. au21

MANUFACTURERS'
SAVINGS BANK.
CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA!

THIS INSTITUTION will receive Deposites, on which an interest of six per cent. per annum is paid on all sums remaining on deposite longer than six months, and five per cent. when remaining a shorter period.

OFFICE—At the Hardware Store of C. J. Sinton & Co., 71 Main street, and at the Banking House of R. H. Maury & Co., corner of Main and Wall streets.

G. WORTHAM, President.
D. BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
C. J. SINTON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Ro. H. Maury,	Wm. Taylor,
Jno. H. Greaner,	Cornelius Crew,
Jas. M. Talbott,	Wm. Holt Richardson,
Hiram M. Smith,	A. W. Conant,
R. S. Turpin,	Ro. J. Christian,
Chas. Talbott,	W. B. Ross,
Anson Richards,	Franklin Stearns,

Richmond, 15th September, 1856. se16

PERPETUAL INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL $320,000

OFFICE—Main Street, in American Hotel.

THIS Company takes, in addition to the ordinary Fire and Marine risks, PERPETUAL insurance on buildings. Under this policy one payment secures the property FOR EVER against loss by fire. This Company receives MONEY on deposit, pays interest thereon, and guarantees the payment of Negotiable Notes and Bills of Exchange.

O. F. BARNES, Sec'y
BOLLING W. HAXALL, Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Macfarland, Pres't Farmers' Bank.
Wm. G. Crenshaw, firm of Crenshaw & Co.
Wellington Goddin, firm of Goddin & Apperson.
T. W. McCance, firm of Dunlop, Moncure & Co.
G. A. Barksdale, firm of Warwick & Barksdale.
Jas. H. Grant, Tobacco Manufacturer.
L. D. Crenshaw, firm of Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.
R. B. Haxall, firm of Bacon & Baskerville.
John Currie, Jr. Ship Owner.
Wm. H. Warwick, firm of Warwick & Barksdale.
Jas. Alfred Jones, Attorney at Law.
O. C. Ellett, Builder.
F. G. Ruffin, Agriculturist and Manufacturer.
W. W. Crump, Attorney at Law.
Jas. Dunlop, firm of Dunlop, Moncure & Co. no30

OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital $200,000!
No. 43 Main street, under St. Charles Hotel.

This Company is now prepared to receive applications for FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Gab. Wortham,	John H. Greaner,
John Enders,	Geo. S. Palmer,
Saml. M. Price,	Wm. S. Triplett,
R. F. Ladd,	R. O. Tardy,
Jno. Stewart Walker,	Wm. Currie,
Luther R. Spilman,	Jas. R. Crenshaw,
Peter C. Warwick,	John H. Williams,
Jas. S. Kent,	Mark Downey,
Horace P. Edmond,	Thos. Jones,
Jas. M. Talbot,	Edwin A. Smith,
... B. Davenport,	Ro. A. Paine,
... Yancey,	Ro. F. Williams,
... mmel,	Wm. P. Ragland,
Wm. Brent,	Henry C. Cabell,
Ro. H. Maury,	Geo. W. Royster,

ISAAC DAVENPORT, Jr., President.
CHAS. E. WORTHAM, Sec'y. ma25—tf

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance,
Richmond Fire Association.

Office No. 155 Main (Northeast corner of 11th street,) Richmond, Va.
CHARTERED 23rd MARCH, 1837.

THIS old and reliable institution, with ample Capital, and contingent fund carefully vested, continues to insure **Slaves, Buildings, Merchandise** of every description, **Household Furniture,** and Family Wearing Apparel, **Vessels, Cargoes** and **Freight,** at the lowest current rates. Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.

DIRECTORS.

David Currie,	Robt. M. Burton,
Chas. T. Wortham,	Francis J. Barnes,
John H. Claiborne,	John T. Rablett,
John J. Wilson,	Thos. A. Rust,
Alexander Garrett,	Geo. M. Gwathmey,

Peter C. Warwick.
DAVID CURRIE, Pres't.
JOHN J. WILSON, Treas'r.
ROBT. T. BROOKE, Sec'y de27

A. MORRIS,
Publisher and Bookseller,
Richmond, Va.,

Publishes and offers for sale, in quantities—

Howison's History of Virginia—A History of Virginia, from its discovery and settlement by Europeans to the present time, by Robert R. Howison, Esq.; 2 vo's 8vo. Volume one contains the History of the Colony to the Peace of Paris, in 1763. Volume 2 contains the History of the Colony and of the State, from 1763 to the Retrocession of Alexandria, in 1847, 3.50.

The press has been lavish in its praises of this work of Mr. Howison, and it is now justly considered the best extended History of the State published.

A History of the Valley of Virginia, by Samuel Kercheval, 1 vol. 8vo sheep. Second edition revised, 1.50.

De Hass' History and Indian Wars of Western Virginia—A History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars in Western Virginia, embracing an account of the various Expeditions in the West, ... Major M'Culloch, Lewis Wetzel, General Daniel Broadhead, Gen. Andrew Lewis, Capt. Samuel Brady, Col. William Crawford, Andrew Poe, and other distinguished Actors in our Border Wars, handsomely illustrated, by Willis De Hass, 2.00 de4

STICK AND MASS LICORICE.

BLACKBERRY WINE.

COTTON OSNABURGS.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

WHITE'S NEW CAMP AND HOSPITAL BED.

FRENCH BRANDY.

FOR RENT.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

SAFETY FUSE.

FOR THE ARMY.

SALTPETRE.

WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE.

CLARET WINES.—150 CASES, IN STORE and for sale by

SELDEN & MILLER,
Cor. 14th and Cary.

THOS. R. PRICE & CO. have in stock—many just received—Heavy Red Blankets, Grey Army Blankets, 10-4 and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Cotton, Brown Cotton, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Damasks, Twillings, &c. Elegant supply Black Cloth Cloaks and Basques, Black Beaver and French Cloths, Rich, Black and Colored Silks, Elegant Poplins and Ottomans, *for winter*, just opened, Spool Cotton, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Collars, Sleeves and Laces, &c., &c. Any portion of the old stock on hand, they will continue to sell at former prices, regardless of the present increased value, as they determined to do when the war broke out. Goods recently bought and such as they are now buying are, of course, subjected to the heavy advance. Their stock is kept up.

de17 THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.

202 COSBY & ANDERSON, 202

MANUFACTURERS of, and Agents for the sale of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., No. 202 Main Street, one square above the Post Office, have on hand the largest stock of manufactured and Smoking Tobacco to be found in the Southern Country, and are daily receiving additions to their stock, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, low for cash, and respectfully request all wishing to purchase to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Among our present stock may be found the following brands, of lbs. ½ lbs. Twists, &c., in packages weighing from 15 to 120 lbs., both dark and bright:

"Pride of Virginia,"	"Palmetto,"
"Eudora,"	"Progress,"
"Chamelion,"	"Carnation,"
"Louisa Belle,"	"Dewberry,"
"Colorado,"	"Golden Leaf,"
"Apricot,"	"Our Own,"
"Minnemonee,"	"Shilo,"
"Highlander's Solace,"	"Oronoko,"
"Conquistador."	"Pearl,"

"Pride of Bethel," &c., &c.

COSBY & ANDERSON,
no11 Southern Tobacco Store.

FOR SALE.—12,000 lbs prime Leaf Lard
100 boxes Tallow Candles
10 tcs Rice
20 hhds N. O. Sugar
50 bbls Syrup
40 boxes Toilet Soap
50 cases Sardines
150 bbls really fine Irish Potatoes
90 bbls Crushed Sugar
75 bbls Powdered do
800 gals Rye Whisky, 5 years old
75 bbls pure Corn Whisky
50 do Apple Brandy
150,000 Segars, some very fine
200 boxes Lynchburg Manufactured Tobacco
50 cases M. Moore's Smoking do
500 kegs Old Dominion Nails, at

ja18 JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEYS, 12 Pearl st.

WOOL HATS, at No 1 Ballard House—Just received 100 doz Wool Hats, of various grades, for sale on accommodating terms.

de20 JOHN THOMPSON.

DECEMBER 1861. DECEMBER 1861.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY, 147 Main street, Richmond, Va., has in store, and offers for sale, at market rates, for cash only, the following goods:

Indigo, strictly prime quality
Madder, good Ombro
Alum
Gum Opium
Powd. Opium
Sulph. Morphia
Calomel
Blue Mass
Mercurial Ointment
Chloroform, Spts. Nitre
Adhesive Plaster
Tartaric Acid, Sup. Carb Soda
Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves and Cinnamon
Salad Oil, Oil Lemon, pure
Castile Soap
Powd. Rhubarb E. I.
French Mustard, Cocoa
German Matches, &c., &c.

Also, a variety of Patent or family medicines.

no5 JOHN T. GRAY, Druggist.

SUNDRIES.—1600 lbs Cotton Robe, assorted
200 do Hemp Twine do
100 do Pat. Linen Thread
25 doz fine French Calf Skins
10 do do do Morocco do
50 do English Sheep Skins, extra
25 do Col'd Lining Skins
15 Sides Pat. Enameled Leather, ass'd colors
300 pr. Men's Shoe Lasts
200 Womens and Children do
500 doz Alexander's Spool Cotton
150 pks Pins, assorted
1000 pr. Trace Chains
300 Log, Fifth and Tongue Chains
100 Mill and X Cut Saws
50 Circular Saws, ass'd 4 to 54 in.
10 cases genuine Castile Soap
500 M. G D and English Per. Caps

In store and for sale by RHODES, WILSON & HURT,
Successors to Smith, Rhodes & Co.
ja11 22 Pearl street.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA has long been known as one of the best Purgatives in use; but in the usual form of a Solution or Liquid Preparation it is too bulky for the traveller. We have now the same in a SOLID FORM—one bottle being equivalent to three or four of the liquid prepartion, and far preferable to Epsom Salts, Seidlitz Powders or the usual Aperients and Cathartics. Every soldier or Traveller should have a bottle with him at this season of the year.

For sale at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store,
jy3 186 Main st. corner above P. O.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, J. W. RANDOLPH,
121 Main street,

Has made large additions to his stock, by recent purchases—6000 Military Works by the best authors; 600 standard and miscellaneous Works ... and history; ... and Library binding, Travels, Biography ... binding; 1000 New Testaments; 800 Hymn Books; 200 Prayer Books; 1000 Popular School Books; 100,000 Manilla, Buff, Blue, and White Envelopes; 250 Reams Note, Letter, ... Post Paper; 1000 Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Book, &c.; 20,000 pages of Music; Violin, Banjos, Fifes, Flutes, Violin Strings, &c; 200 Gold Pens, with and without handles; 7000 packs Playing Cards, common and first quality.

de11

REMOVAL.

P. T. MOORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Have removed to 141 Main street, the store recently occupied by Messrs. Wm. P. Perkins & Co., where they will be happy to see their friends and customers.

They have now on hand a large assortment of English and American HARDWARE, and are daily receiving further additions to their stock.

Every effort shall be made to make prices and quality of goods satisfactory to all who may favor them with their patronage.

mh4

ALL THE PREMIUMS.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!
STARKE'S PATENT SOUTHERN PLOW

WAS awarded a Patent by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, on the 28th day of August, 1860, and at the late Fair of the Virginia State and Central Agricultural Societies, held in Richmond in October, was awarded the Premium for being the best one-horse Plow, the best two-horse Plow, and the best three-horse or four-horse Plow on exhibition, over all the most popular makers of Plows in the State, and was awarded the Silver Medal at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute of the State, held at Richmond at the same time. The Farmer who does bad Plowing makes a bad crop; therefore, send your orders and get the best to be had.

P. H. STARKE,
No. 57, doors above St. Charles Hotel,
no14 Richmond, Va.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.
SAWING AND TURNING.

THE Oldest Establishment in Richmond, where may be be had the above articles, *in perfection*, at the shortest notice.

Being confident of giving entire satisfaction, the subscriber solicits, as heretofore, the public patronage. Having recently added cabinet and carpenters' Turning to his business, the public can now have their work *without disappointment* or delay. Give me a call.

se21—tf MILES AMBLER, Mayo street.

ALBERT MILLSPAUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
CORNER CARY AND 15TH STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

WM. H. HOWARD, Clerk, York county. no30

FINE CASSIMERE OVER-SHIRTS.—Something really nice, for sale at 114 Main street.

JOHN C. SHAFER & CO.,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS
EXCHANGE BUILDING,
14th STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Would respectfully call attention to their new styles of

Fall and Winter Goods.

COMBS.

MILL STONES.

NAILS.

$12 WORTH OF BOOKS for $5.

LINSEED OIL.

SALT, SALT.

FLAX SEED, Feathers, Home Made SOAP.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC.

MUSTARD.

NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at MORRIS' Bookstore,

SHOCKOE FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
CORNER OF CARY AND 17TH STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

TALBOTT & BROTHER, Proprietors of the above Works, are now building PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, of an improved construction, of all sizes, from six to forty horse power, suitable for Circular Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, and other purposes, which they flatter themselves are fully equal, if not superior to any Engines built here or elsewhere.

They will also furnish STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, from ten Horse to any required power.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, of the most approved construction and of various sizes.

PUMPS and WHEELS for WATER WORKS, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS, and IRONS for MILLS of all kinds.

RAILROAD WORK of every description.

TOBACCO PRESSES, FLATTENING MILLS, and all articles used in manufacturing Tobacco, together with every kind of BRASS and IRON CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK.

WATT'S
CUFF BRACE PLOUGHS,
Geo. Watt & Co.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

GEORGE WATT having obtained at different times four separate patents, on his Cuff Brace Plows. Authorized to embrace the most reliable improvements ever made on this implement, three of which patents have to run respectively 10, ... and 15 years, and having been awarded at the late Mechanics' Fair in Richmond, a certificate of Silver Medal, for CONTINUED SUPERIORITY IN PLOWS, (the highest Premium given,) and at the last State Fair, *Premium on the* ..., in addition to ... awarded at all the preceding Fairs for years.

Within two months past he has added other valuable improvements, and we now invite all in want of plows, warranted in every respect superior to all others, to call and examine our large and varied Stock of Plows, Castings and agricultural implements, and Fresh and Prime Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c., which we offer for sale on our usual accommodating terms.

GEORGE WATT & CO.,
de1 One Square Below Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.

SEWING MACHINES.
SLOATS
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
ARE NOW MANUFACTURED BY THE
UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,
Of Richmond, Virginia,
AND ARE FOR SALE AT STORE
No. 231 Main Street!!

These Machines of Home Manufacture, are warranted the best in use.

PLEASE
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM

A. Y. STOKES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Corner 15th and Cary Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.

A. Y. STOKES, [ja26] SAM'L H. WILLIAMS.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
Manufactory
CORNER 7TH AND MAIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.
MERCER & HILL

ARE prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, every description of work in their line. Operating with the most approved machinery and the best quality of materials, they will warrant their work to be of the best order.

Persons who are either building or repairing, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

We purchase Glass at factory prices, and are enabled to furnish Sash glazed at the lowest rates.

ap24—1y MERCER & HILL.

FINE LIQUORS.

WE have in store, imported direct from France, by the "L... Star,"

100 cases fine Claret Wine
50 baskets Champagne Wine
5 casks fine French Brandy

besides a large lot of very superior old Wines and Brandies, unquestionable as to age and purity, having been bought in bond.—Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Old Jamaica Rum, &c. Our stock of Virginia Rye Whisky comprises most of the best brands, a part of which is very old and superior, all of which we will sell at a small advance, in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEY,
ja19 No. 12 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.

GREAT SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES!
OF A LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.

OF our own counters, in our large Cloak Rooms, to begin THIS DAY, and continue till all the Goods are sold, to reduce our stock and business to the condition of the times.

Among the Goods now offered, are—

Beautiful Silk Dresses at $10, $15, $16 and $22.
... Silk Robes at $10 to $30.
Bareges ...
Splendid Barege Dresses ...

A great variety of
Bareges, Grenadines, Challies,
Poplins, Organdies, Lawns,

to be sold without regard to cost. SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

N. B.—The new Goods of the season receiving by every steamer.

HARRIS' JOCKEY-CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO, so much sought after by smokers, for sale by

au14 W. PETERSON & CO., 155 Main street

SOMETHING NEW.
POROUS JUGS FOR COOLING WATER.

We have on hand a supply of the above Jugs, which we are selling cheap; and as we have no ice every family should have them. Call at

KEENE & PARR'S Pottery,
jy9 Corner of 13th and Cary streets.

JULY 15TH, 1861.
MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.

THOMAS R. PRICE & CO. have just opened
Few Grey Cloths
Grey Cassimeres
Blue Tweeds
Blue Linseys

Plaid Cassimeres for Shirts, Shirting, Prints, &c., &c., for Soldiers.

Also, on hand, a large stock
Irish Linens, Linen Ducks,
Towelings, Checked Linens
Calicoes, Bleached Cottons
Bleached Sheetings, Bro. Drills
Colored Lawns, Bareges and other Dress Goods

They intend to sell their stock, bought before the war, at about old rates, but upon such goods as they have had to buy recently, they must place an advance, as they have to pay a heavy additional price.

jy16 T. R. PRICE & CO.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, BRASS SPURS, ETC.—Just received a full supply of genuine Anchor Bolting Cloth No. 0, to 11; 1500 pair Brass Military Spurs, ... ted, Tin'd, and Steel Spurs. Also, Walker's, Eley's, Cox's, ... D Percussion Caps. RHODES, WILSON & HURT, No. 22 Pearl Street.

PLANTATION BOOK.—
PLANTATION AND FARM INSTRUCTION, REGULATION, RECORD, INVENTORY, AND ACCOUNT BOOK.

For the use of Managers of Estates, and for the better ordering and management of plantation and farm business in every particular, by a Southern Planter. "Order is Heaven's first law."

J. W. RANDOLPH has published new and improved editions.

The size and prices for one year $1.50; for two years $2.50; for three years 3.50; for four years 4.50; for five years $5. Also, another edition, particularly adapted for Cotton Plantations, price $3.

The author of this book is one of the most successful farmers in the Southern States, and the systematic use of it has added tens of thousands of dollars to his estate.

A Catalogue of 500 books, valuable to farmers, will be sent to ...

BACON.—1,500 lbs prime Mountain Bacon
5 tierces New Rice, just received and for sale by
W. W. HUDGINS,
se11 13th Street.

SHOES.—We have to-day received by express, 100 cases of shoes, assorted; on consignment, to which we invite buyers.

A. Y. STOKES

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

WINE.

PEPPER.

LINT.

SUNDRIES.

ONE COPPER STILL AND WORM.

5000 LBS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

FLOUR.

REMOVAL.

LEATHER.

SARDINES.

CONCENTRATED LYE.

RYE.

CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR, in store and for sale by Wm. WALLACE SONS, corner Pearl and Cary sts.